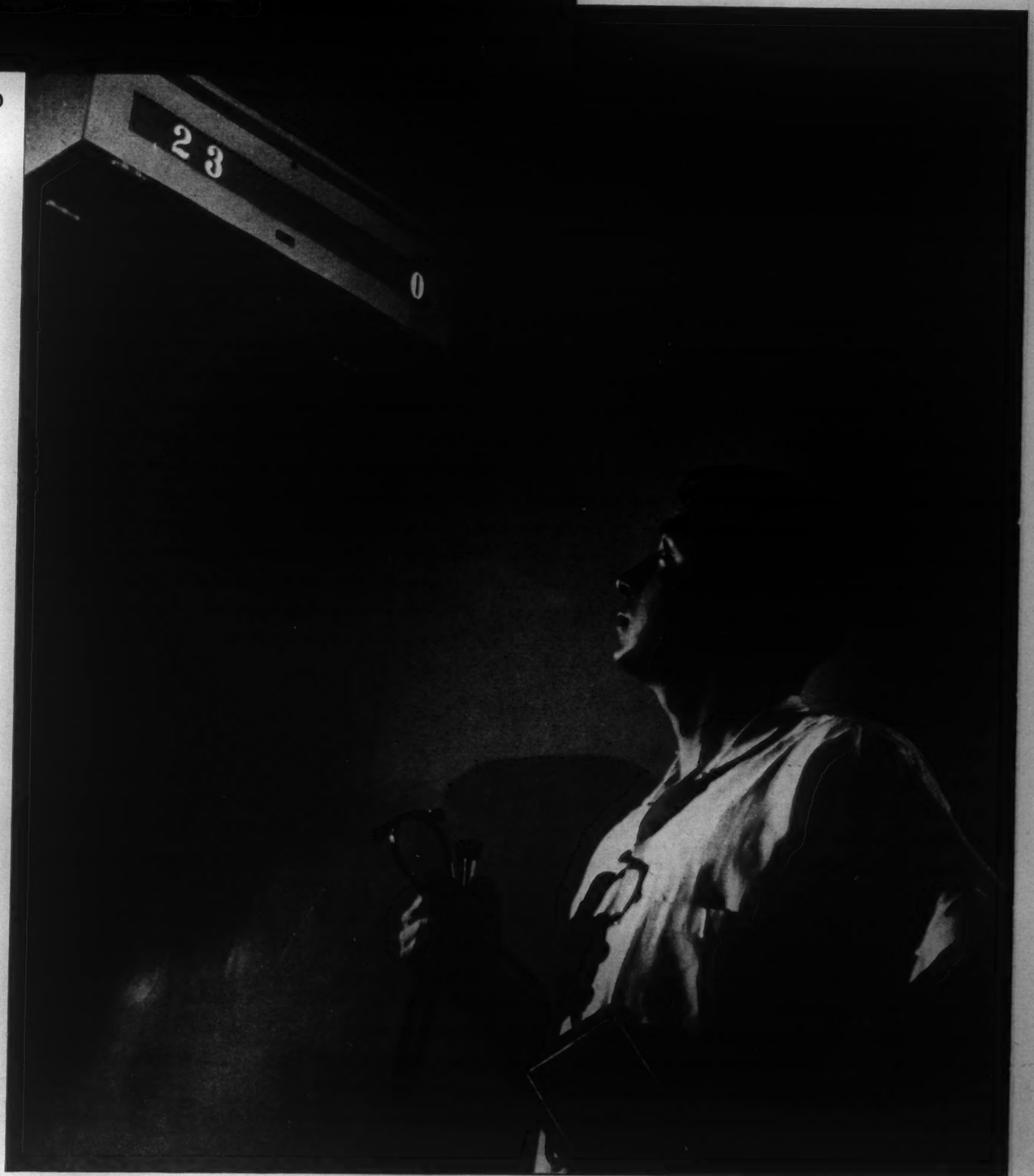
SATURDAY NIGHT

MAY 16, 1950



THEY'RE POKING FUN AT CANADA

by
Gordon McCaffrey

See Page Eight

NIGHT VIGIL: *Health Grants. See "That We May Live."*

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"She's Glamorous . . . She's Forty!" · Bernice Coffey
Whither the Welfare State? · Claris Edwin Silcox
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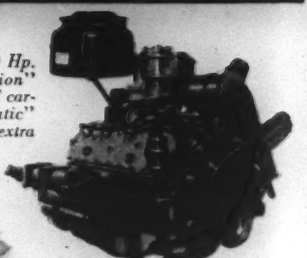

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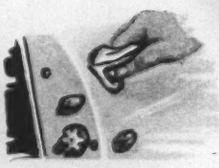

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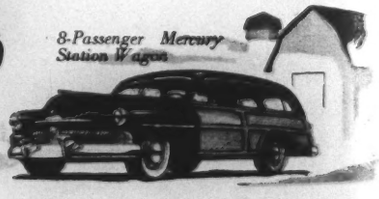

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FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 65, No. 32 Whole No. 2977

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Canada's health services have united in one effort to bring health to every citizen. The 2-year-old National Health Program has had more than $31 million a year in Federal Health Grants, along with additional funds from provinces, municipalities and private subscriptions. Alert young people like interne **Dr. Emerson Moffit** in Halifax's Victoria Hospital are being trained throughout the nation. For more pictures by George Hunter of National Film Board, see Page 21.

Highlights: SN asked five top Canadian cartoonists to draw their conceptions of PM St. Laurent. A dozen others sent along some of their work. They all told Assistant Editor Gordon McCaffrey what they thought of drawing comics and cartoons for Canadians. They unburden themselves on Page 8 . . . The welfare state is more to be feared than the atom bomb, says Canadian writer Claris Edwin Silcox on Page 10 . . . Grandmothers have changed in 50 years. SN Women's Editor Bernice Coffey tells how on Page 30.

Coming Up: May 23 issue—Everyone knows about Alcoholics Anonymous but "Why Not 'Addicts Anonymous'?" asks Gordon McCaffrey . . . Associate Editor Michael Barkway takes a long, hard look at teachers' salaries. His "A Lemon for the Teacher" will disturb those complacent about our nation's educational present and future . . . Want to know about TV and advertising? Lorne Greene, radio producer, commentator and academy director, gives the answers in Business Front's "TV—Medium or Tedium?"

Staff Scout: Assistant Managing Editor Herbert McManus has just returned from the U.K. where he visited Rolls Royce jet-engine plants. He'll be reporting shortly for SN readers.

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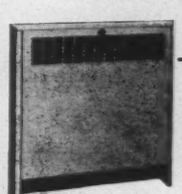

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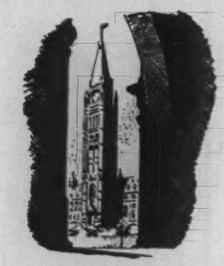

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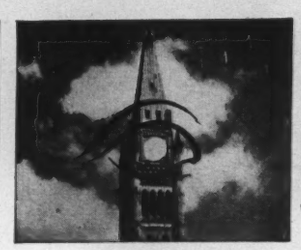

OTTAWA VIEW

PROBLEM OF DUMPING

THE Government is in a dilemma over the anti-dumping duties.

The anti-dump law is designed to stop goods being sold here for less than a fair price; and it gives the Canadian customs power to levy a special—and very stiff—duty on any goods offered at less than their "fair home market value." After the war the British pressed the Canadian Government to give them a break by relaxing this provision. In August, 1948, a special list of goods was declared exempt from anti-dumping duty. Additions were made in January and April last year.

The "exempt" list now comprises about a dozen items, including automobiles, lawnmowers, window-glass, cement, soda-ash, linoleum, confectionery, sporting goods, sanitary earthenware. The law allows no discrimination between countries and the exemptions apply to any exporter of these goods.

SHALL EXEMPTIONS STAND?

NOW that devaluation has given Britain and western Europe a much wider price margin, it's been argued that these special concessions are not needed.

What the effect would be on our imports if the anti-dump duties were levied again, it's hard to say. Government officials are sure that it would be very much smaller than many Canadian manufacturers appear to think. The automobile industry, for example, has been one of the noisiest in demanding repeal of the exemptions. But the overseas firms which are selling cars here in large numbers would hardly be affected by the anti-dump provision. It's only a few firms selling higher-priced or specialty cars who might run into trouble. No one can tell what might have to be done about Czech cars, "Fair home market value" is not easy to determine for countries behind the Iron Curtain. But an import of 56 cars last year from Czechoslovakia and 51 in January and February this year is not yet a serious threat to Canadian industry.

IMPORTANT MORAL EFFECT

THE chief effect of a change in the present exemptions would probably be psychological. And there's a psychological argument on both sides.

The British and other European exporters say it would be most discouraging to their importing firms to have the exemptions cancelled. No British firm, it is said, is selling its goods here without making a profit. In some cases they may be selling at less than they charge in Britain. But then—the argument runs—the British home market in today's condition of controls is not a fair test. British exporters, by and large, have done what Canada told them to: they've got their prices down to a competitive level and they're beginning to get results. If they are smacked down just at this point, say the British, they'll think it is just the first move towards increased tariffs.

RESISTING PRESSURE GROUPS

THE argument for abolishing the exemptions is, in fact, the very opposite. It is that it would make it easier to resist demands for protection. The special concession to foreign exporters, it is argued, puts the Government in a vulnerable position. It gives Canadian manufacturers a fairly specious ground of complaint. It leaves a suspicion that the Government is even encouraging unfair competition. Reimpose the dump duties—it is argued—and the Government would have an absolutely watertight case against tariff lobbies.

It's a difficult decision; and indications are that things will stay as they are for quite a while.

STRAWBERRY LOBBY

A MINOR, but characteristic, example of tariff pressures occurred in the House last week. C. D. Howe was asked about a shipment of strawberry pulp from Holland. The PC's farmer-member Gordon Graydon said it would "kill the fruit industry" if it was allowed in.

Howe didn't argue. He said a shipment was on its way. It would have to pay a duty of 25 per cent—a pretty substantial margin of preference for domestic growers. Then he read last year's trade figures, showing that we sold Holland twice as much as we bought from there. And he said: "The Government could not favorably consider the suggestion that imports of this type be refused entry."

RASPBERRY FOR ENDICOTT

THE two-day debate on how to stop Communist activities showed the House of Commons at its best. It coincided with the visit of Dr. James Endicott with a plea from the "Canadian Peace Council" to ban the atom bomb. The delegates called on External Affairs Minister Lester Pearson and gave him a chance to tell Endicott to his face what he had earlier said about him in a public speech. He got an equally cold reception from CCF leader Mr. Coldwell.

Endicott insisted to reporters that he was not a Communist. But as far as Ottawa is concerned he repeats the Russian line with such parrot-like fidelity that it doesn't matter whether he belongs to the Communist party or not.

CAPITAL COMMENT

How to Deal with Communists

SOME highly derogatory estimates are printed from time to time of the character of the debates in the House of Commons, and even of the calibre of the average member. To keep the record fair it should be noted that deliberations do take place on a very high level, and that a symposium of opinion and fact of which every Canadian might well be proud is sometimes offered in the House. The debate on Communism initiated by George Drew's motion on May 2 came, I think, within this category.

The consequences of the debate were not, perhaps, of any very constructive importance. It will not lead to new legislation, or to very much action of any other kind. But it served excellently as a forum for pooling opinion and for clarifying a number of current concepts.

The dilemma of the *liberal* in the face of totalitarian threat has been often noted. (In this complimentary sense of the word, it can, I think, be extended to the great majority of members of our House, regardless of party affiliation).

The dilemma consists in this: that if the liberal tolerates complete freedom of political action, he may allow the agents of tyranny to build up such an effective "fifth column" that the liberal state is quickly overthrown, so that all freedom perishes.

If he takes arbitrary and despotic action to protect himself from such a fifth column, not only does he destroy freedom in the name of preserving it, but he lends a powerful argument to the propagandist for an alien despotism.

Freedom and Law

Most liberal states of our day and generation do what we are now doing in this country: we seek to maintain the highest practicable level of freedom of speech and assembly, but we retain on our statute books laws against sedition.

The most effective debating point, indeed, in the discussion last week was that everything the Drew motion proposed (at least as interpreted by Donald Fleming) was already in the Criminal Code.

When Tim Buck was convicted in 1931, two of the charges were laid under Section 98, since repealed, but one was a count of seditious conspiracy under the law as it now is, and Buck was convicted on all three counts.

The difficulty in such a motion as that introduced is that the words are capable of extremely varied meaning:

"This House is of the opinion that appropriate legislation should be introduced so that Communist and similar activities in Canada may be made an offence punishable under the Criminal Code."

It is problem enough to be sure of what "Communist activities" are. Surely it is far harder to be certain of what "similar" activities are. Similar in what sense? Of course, fascist activities are similar in the sense that they are built on totalitarian techniques. But if fascist activities were meant, it would have been better to say so.

I thought Angus MacInnis stated the problem of freedom neatly in his quotation from an earlier speech:

"There is only one way in which freedom can be extended. That is by extending it. We cannot extend freedom by limiting it. We have laws now on our statute books for dealing with sedition and overt acts. Let us apply these laws where and when there is need, but do not let us begin to make laws to ban ideas, because such laws just won't work."

Temporary Measures

No one can lay down in advance, either for liberals or anyone else, a set of laws and principles which can be clung to unwaveringly, regardless of current circumstances. War, invasion, even apprehended war and invasion, may call for temporary measures of an arbitrary nature. Every democratic or liberty-loving nation in the world accepts this dictum. In time of peace and tranquillity a measure of freedom is possible which it is not feasible to maintain when the very existence of a people is threatened. The most ardent liberal saw this closely during the last war.

For this reason the Government has wisely made no commitments about future policy. For the moment, it is believed that the present laws on sedition are adequate to deal with the menace of Communism in Canada.

And there was quite general recognition that Communism is not stamped out by coercive or severe police measures. Such may drive it underground, but they do not stamp it out, indeed, are more likely to fan and extend it.

The debate in the House showed, by and large, an admirable appreciation of the subtlety of the battle between parliamentary liberalism and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Walter Woods McKeown, 55-year-old Toronto KC, succeeds **S. Tupper Bigelow** as Toronto Court Magistrate. Mr. Bigelow is now Chairman of the recently formed Ontario Racing Commission.

Dr. Lucien Matté, former head of the Jesuit College in Quebec City and at present in charge of Ethiopia's largest school, will head Junior College, Ethiopia's first institution for higher education.

New Royal Canadian Navy appointments: **Lt.-Cmdr. Richard E. Bartlett,** 30, of Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., is now commanding officer of the 18th Carrier Air Group. He succeeds **Lt.-Cmdr. R. I. W. Goddard,** of Toronto, now appointed to RCN Air Station at Dartmouth, NS, as Lieutenant Commander (Operations) and Chief Ground Instructor.

ANNIVERSARY

May 16, 52nd. **The Hon. Gordon McGregor Sloan,** Chief Justice of British Columbia.

AWARD

Dr. Robert E. Moyers, head of the University of Toronto's Department of Orthodontics, has won a $500 prize from the American Association of Orthodontists for the best research work in the straightening of teeth during the past year. Dr. Moyers parachuted into Greece during the war to organize medical services for the Greek underground.

RETIREMENT

W. A. Brown, Director of Poultry Marketing and Production Services, after 39 years with the Department of Agriculture. He guided Canada's poultry industry from a sideline to big business, pioneering egg grading and breeding policies. For his work in marshalling large quantities of eggs and egg powder for shipment to Britain during the war, he won the CBE.

DEATHS

Dr. Mercier Fauteux, 53, of Montreal, internationally known for his research work on heart disease; after a short illness.

Andrew G. Gaul, 61, Chairman of the Hamilton, Ont., Harbor Commission and one of the city's best-known figures; while playing his first golf game of the season.

J. Amedée Roy, 75, well-known Quebec journalist, Financial Editor of "La Patrie", Montreal, since 1934.

Ernest Thomas Brown, 74, prominent Regina architect and former Deputy Minister of Public Works for Saskatchewan.

Victor Gaudet, 77, Montreal lawyer and city postmaster 1924-38; after a lengthy illness.

Dr. Harry F. McKendrick, 84, Galt, Ont., physician and manager of Cruickston Park. One-time world champion canoeist, he developed the one-knee stroke now used everywhere.

Albert V. Nolan, Ontario newspaperman for 40 years, publishing in turn the "Chesley Enterprise", the "Barrie Advance" and, for the past 28 years, the "Stouffville Tribune".

A. Eric Johnson, 44, former commander of the RCN Air Station at Dartmouth, NS; of a heart attack in Toronto.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 32 May 16, 1950

What Way With Communists?

WE CANNOT help feeling that the Progressive Conservative party is at the moment more concerned about being able to say that the Liberal party "has refused to make Communist and similar activities a crime" than it is about helping to solve the problem of reconciling the maintenance of reasonable freedom with the discouragement of Communist propaganda and the repression of Communist conspiracy. If this were not the case we feel that the Opposition party would long since have offered an intelligible definition of the actions which it desires to see prohibited and which are not now prohibited by the criminal law. The words "Communist and similar activities" employed in the PC resolution are so fantastically unsuitable for use in any statute which has to be interpreted in the courts that they are no contribution whatever to what is really a very difficult problem. (They are of course entirely suitable to the Quebec Padlock Law, because that is not intended to get into the courts and requires no interpretation except by the Attorney General.)

The PC party has made no attempt to provide a workable definition of the acts which it desires to see treated as crimes. It has not even fallen back on its old policy and advocated the restoration of Section 98, for the excellent reason that Section 98 is violently disliked by organized labor, and the party is at the moment wooing organized labor with great charm and persistence. The essence of the crime under Section 98 was membership in an illegal association, and labor men have a historic and well-founded suspicion of any law which makes it a crime merely to belong to an organization.

The PC party might well turn its attention to the new Australian law against Communism. This law, while dissolving the Communist party and all "affiliated bodies controlled by Communists", makes a significant exception for the case of registered trade unions, which are not dissolved no matter by whom they are controlled. An effort to prevent them from being controlled by Communists is made by a clause which authorizes the Governor General to "declare" a person to have been a member of the Communist party at and subsequent to the date of the party's last Australian national convention (1948) and thereby to disqualify him for any employment under the government and also for office in any industrial organization vital to the national defence and security.

The unions in which Communists are most influential are, by a curious coincidence, precisely those which are most vital to the national defence and security, and this provision is not likely to be objected to by the elements in organized labor which are trying to purge the labor movement of its Communist elements. There seems to be no provision for an appeal to the courts from the Governor General's decision, and we are not enthusiastic about any law which confers so tremendous a power upon the executive branch of the government; but the "declaration" must obviously be a public one, naming the individual concerned, so that the power is not likely to be used against individuals whose party membership is in much doubt. Australia has suffered so heavily from the work of persons whose chief desire is to break down the existing economic system so that they may establish a Russian one, that it is not surprising that the popular voice favors a pretty drastic treatment of them. In Canada the influence of such persons is so clearly on the wane that we may well hope to get through the crisis without so grave a departure from the ordinary principles of liberty.

Two Sorts of Science

IT SEEMS a pity that the word "science" has come—through its modern association with the physical sciences—to mean a body of hypotheses each of which can be treated as certain until it is disproved. For there is a lot of important and valuable knowledge consisting of hypotheses which can only be treated as having a certain mathematical probability. It would be helpful if we had a separate word for a body of knowledge of this kind, such as the body of knowledge concerning the behavior of human beings in a society.

Political science is a different sort of science from chemistry, and might well have a different name. Some physical scientists profess scorn for it because it has not the exactitude obtainable from measurement and experiment; yet it is a very useful body of knowledge, and as W. F. Ogburn suggests in his paper on this subject in "Science and Civilization" (University of Wisconsin Press, $2.50), "we may sometime make social inventions by the use of scientific knowledge as we now make mechanical inventions in the industrial laboratory." Goodness knows, we need the social inventions even more than the mechanical ones; but as with the latter, we should have to learn the technique of using them. The United Nations is a good invention, but we have not wholly learned how to use it.

Canada-Moscow English

IT IS amazing how infectious a propagandist literary style can be. Mr. Stanley Ryerson, who was educated at one of our best schools and used to write a very intelligible brand of English, is now turning out in *National Affairs Monthly*, the intellectual magazine of Canadian Communism, articles which sound exactly like translations from *Pravda*—an accomplishment which doubtless does him no harm with the Party but which makes us regret his old lucidity and fluency.

"Concentration" is evidently the latest cant word among the followers of Tim Buck. A certain kind of activity in a certain Communist club "indicates a genuine concentration approach." On the other hand, for another club, which incidentally "works in an industry of basic concentration" (which we take to mean an industry which the Communists would like to paralyze in the event of war), in its present state "any talk of concentration is mere lip-service." In the matter of "concentration on the fight for Peace" we learn that assigning certain forces to this work and leaving it to them "is not concentration at all but merely

THAT ISN'T EXACTLY WHAT WE HAD IN MIND
THE OPPOSITION'S DEMAND FOR A HOOVER COMMISSION
PIECEMEAL CUTTING
SPENDING BLUEPRINT
ECONOMY BY GUESS

TIME FOR A REAL WATCHDOG

a gesture. To be real, concentration must involve not only those most directly involved, but all our other forces as well."

Further, the Party needs "industrial concentration," also "a youth concentration policy." Apparently the idea is to concentrate on everything—even on Party finance, which is to be "centralized and regularized" by means of a National Party Fund. But Peace is the "No. 1 concentration task."

Preparations for a possible underground movement are suggested by "the taking of elementary measures to safeguard the Party organizations against reactionary attack." There has been, it seems, an "incredible casualness" about, and a "failure to deal concretely with," *gossip*—and the italics are Mr. Ryerson's. The Russian origin of the Canadian Communist vocabulary is suggested by such expressions as "organizational nihilism," "the process of bolshevization of our Party."

And in the very next article Comrade A. John Coyau, writing a guide for Communist radio talkers, has the nerve to say: "Avoid like the plague parroty phrase-mongering." We think Mr. Coyau will be called to time. He doesn't say a word about "concentration."

Healey Willan's Second

WHEN the Royal Conservatory Symphony Orchestra of Toronto presents the second of its two spring concerts on May 18, the featured work will be Dr. Healey Willan's "Symphony No. 2 in C Minor." It has just been completed and this will be its first performance.

Dr. Willan is usually referred to as the "dean of Canadian music." Certainly he has been successfully active in the field longer than his confrères. Born in London, Eng., in 1880 he was a church organist and choir director at the age of 11. His first position in Canada was as head of the theory department of the Toronto Conservatory (since named the *Royal* Conservatory) in 1913. In 1936 he accepted a professorship in the Faculty of Music in the University of Toronto. In the course of his academic duties he has found time to compose more than 300 musical compositions, of which some 200 have been published. He has two "firsts" to his credit: the first Canadian full-length opera; the first Canadian piano concerto.

Of his Second Symphony, Dr. Willan says that it represents an aspect of his style similar to that of the First Symphony and his large choral work "Brebeuf and His Brethren" and in contrast to the sheer melodic quality represented in his Piano Concerto.

The Bill of Rights

THE special Senate committee on Fundamental Freedoms is helping very substantially to crystallize public opinion on the question whether the absolute power of the legislative bodies, national and provincial, in their respective spheres should be restricted by limitations set forth in an overriding constitutional document or fundamental law, or should be left as absolute as it is in the case of the legislative body of Great Britain, the omnipotent British Parliament. Judging from the briefs submitted to the committee, and from the apparent attitude of the members themselves, there is a strong leaning towards the policy of restriction.

The division of opinion appears to be on the question whether the process of establishing restriction should begin immediately, by the adoption of a Bill of Rights binding on the federal Parliament only, in accordance with the power recently taken by that Parliament to amend the constitution in all matters in which the federal power only is involved, or whether the process should wait until there has been worked out a procedure for amending the constitution in any matter whatever. Advocates of the former course do not suggest that it would meet all the needs of the case, but argue that it would set a good moral example and thus make it easier to procure consent to the more general amendment which would still be desirable. The difference is not one of object but of method.

It is obvious that the adoption by Parliament of a Bill of Rights as a federal statute, operative in all matters within the federal power, and the subsequent adoption of a similar statute by each and every one of the ten Provinces, operative in all matters within the provincial power, would *so long as all eleven statutes remained in force* have precisely the same effect as a constitutional provision. But there is a tremendous difference. Any such

—Ashley & Crippen

WILLAN *does another Canadian Symphony.*

statute would always be subject to repeal by the authority which enacted it; it would be binding upon that authority only so long as that authority was willing to accept it. There is a school of opinion which holds that this is an inevitable consequence of the existence in Canada of the British parliamentary system — of Canada's system of government being, in the words of the BNA Act, "similar in principle" to that of Great Britain, where no authority whatever is capable of binding, limiting or restricting the supreme authority which lies in the King, the Lords and the Commons. Holders of this view are compelled to believe that no Bill of Rights in Canada could be more than a pious and somewhat ineffective, self-denying ordinance on the part of the legislative body which enacted it.

The problem which such thinkers have to face is that the powers of government in Canada are already, and must of absolute necessity continue to be, divided between two types of legislative body, the national and the provincial. The authority by which they are at present so divided is that of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, which is still constitutionally the source of final and supreme authority in Canada. But the Parliament of the United Kingdom is about to cease to be that source of final and supreme authority, which will, as soon as Canadians have determined for themselves how their final and supreme authority is to be exercised, be transferred to Canada.

But a final and supreme authority which can divide the attributes of sovereignty in such a way as to assign certain of them to the federal government and certain of them to the provincial governments, and can ordain that neither of these shall trespass upon the field of the other and set up courts to prevent them from thus trespassing, must obviously be something above both the federal and the provincial governments; and without that something above all of its various governments Canada cannot possibly exist as a nation. (The alternatives are a sovereign unitary state, completely governed by Ottawa, and an alliance or confederacy of ten sovereign unitary states without any effective single government at all.) And a final and supreme authority which can limit the powers of sovereignty held by the federal government by assigning some powers to the provincial governments must obviously be equally capable of withholding some powers from both governments and ruling that they shall not be exercised at all.

A Correction

WE REGRET the error which led us to state in last week's issue that Mr. R. G. Riddell, newly appointed permanent head of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations, was the son of Professor W. A. Riddell, the former Canadian delegate to the League of Nations. He is the son of Dr. J. H. Riddell, formerly President of United College, Winnipeg. Professor W. A. Riddell has a son in the Canadian diplomatic service, now posted in Athens, but that Riddell is not the new delegate to Lake Success.

The Late Dr. Babkin

THE death of Boris P. Babkin, head of the Physiology Department of McGill, removes one of the greatest scientific minds in Canada, and a world-famous authority on physiological structure and the processes of growth. Dr. Babkin was one of the earliest of Russian scientists to perceive that Russia would not for some generations be a possible home for genuine and free scientific research, and for nearly thirty years he devoted his talents to the promotion of such research in Canada. A man of exceptional modesty and simplicity, he set little store by most of the international honors that came to him; but the last few weeks of his life were brightened by his election to the Royal Society of London, England, the greatest honor that a scientist can receive, and one which he shared with Dr. Collip, Dr. Best, Dr. F. R. Miller, Dr. Penfield, Dr. D. A. Scott and Dr. W. R. Thompson among Canadian biologists.

The Communist Method

THE British White Paper on the 1949 dock strike in London should be more widely read in Canada than is likely to be the case. It contains full details on the operations of the Canadian Communists who were brought to England to try to immobilize the docks. A telegram, urging whole-hearted support for the dock strike, purporting to come from the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers Union, was repudiated by him and subsequently traced to the headquarters of the Canadian Seamen's Union in London. On June 9 it was announced by the leaders of the unofficial strike that a national official of the Transport and General Workers Union would address a strike meeting, and when the meeting was held it was stated that he had failed to turn up, when as a matter of fact no such official had ever undertaken to attend.

The White Paper is one of the most instructive documents on Communist labor policy that have ever been published—but the policy was successful to the extent that 400,000 working days in a most essential industry were lost, widespread hardship was inflicted on the British people, and the whole trade union movement was set back by the refusal of a great number of union men to honor the engagements entered into by their union. The one bright spot is that as early as April 23 the International Transport Workers Federation recommended that unions outside of Canada should not interfere in the Canadian dispute as it was an inter-union conflict.

Too Many Graduates

THE use of the verb and noun "graduate" to designate the experience of being certified as having completed a particular course of studies and the person who has been so certified was once restricted to the course of studies leading to some kind of a university degree. It is now being extended downwards with great rapidity; it has long been applied to the course of studies scheduled for high schools and is often applied to that which is scheduled for the public schools, and we live in daily expectation of reading in educational discussions that little Mary has "graduated" from the pre-kindergarten school.

We are not insane enough to campaign against a usage which clearly has the support of the vast majority of educationists on this continent. We merely wish to remark that it seems silly to us to take a word which had once a complete meaning in itself, and use it in such a way that it has no meaning without a qualifying phrase. When the statement that a student had graduated meant that he had acquired an academic degree you knew what was meant without any further qualification. When it may mean that he has passed out of the high school or the fourth grade or the nursery school it ceases to have any meaning without one or the other of those qualifications. Why not say in simple English that he has "passed out of nursery school," and if you must have a noun for him call him, briefly and intelligibly, an "ex-nursery."

Squabbles in the Newsroom

A PUBLIC authority, consisting of persons paid by the taxpayers, was recently kept busy for several hours hearing evidence (much of it highly contradictory) concerning the alleged unkind treatment of a member of the Toronto *Telegram* editorial staff, by name James Barnes, by another member of the same staff by name Fraser Robertson. James Barnes testified, according to a newspaper report, that "Mr. Robertson had blown up at him, had laid down exacting conditions of work, including night assignments as well as his regular day work in the financial department." The matters of which he complained included also a demand by Robertson that "there were to be no mistakes in the copy he handled." This, it appeared, gave him the impression that Robertson "was going to pile it on." Robertson, on the other hand, testified that he told Barnes that help was available if he had more than he could handle.

James Barnes is, according to the same newspaper report, a member of the American Newspaper Guild, and the reason why the Ontario Labor Relations Board had to listen to this interesting story was the claim by Barnes that this unkind treatment was the result of his, Barnes's, giving evidence before that Board in certain other proceedings. That evidence was to the effect that Robertson had suggested that Barnes "sign a loyalty pledge to the *Telegram* dissociating himself from any Guild activities," a statement which Robertson denied.

We find it difficult to believe that there can in future be much of that spirit of professional brotherhood, such as used to characterize the editorial offices of newspapers, in the financial department of the *Telegram*, where Messrs. Robertson and Barnes continue to function with differing views as to whether there should or should not be no mistakes in the copy. But what staggers us is that the time of public officials, acting in a quasi-judicial capacity, should have to be taken up with squabbles between co-workers in the same newspaper.

Real "Liberal" Views

MR. ST. LAURENT is to be congratulated on his exhibition of contempt for racial intolerance at Dresden the other day, and we rather expect that it will do a lot of good. The particular kind of discrimination for which Dresden has acquired some notoriety is one which it is not easy to combat by legislation until public opinion is pretty strongly opposed to it, and the Prime Minister's action is likely to cause some of those who have been mildly favorable to, or at least tolerant of, the exclusion of Negroes from restaurants and barber shops to ask themselves whether their attitude is justifiable.

The Prime Minister may also be congratulated on his speech in the House on Mr. Drew's demand for a get-tough policy with the Communists, and particularly for the refusal of passports to left-wing Canadians desiring to visit Russia. Mr. St. Laurent was fortunate in being able to quote a very sensible article in that day's issue of the *Globe and Mail*, which will, we trust, be cut out and pasted in the scrapbooks of many Canadian believers in civil liberties. The idea that a visit to Moscow, accompanied or followed by the expression of views favorable to Russia (Mr. Drew has himself visited Russia, but has never expressed much admiration for that country's economic and political system), should disentitle a Canadian to return to this country is pure rhetoric, and can scarcely be taken seriously. A visit to the Kremlin is not in itself a sufficient proof of treasonable activities against Canada; and the existence of an iron curtain erected by our opponents in the cold war is hardly a reason for our putting up another one ourselves.

A Canterbury Tale

("The reiterated cry . . . that Russia expands . . . is false. Russia has not expanded."—The Very Reverend Hewlett Johnson in the New York *Daily Worker* as quoted in *Time*.)

POOR *Hungarians, Bulgarians, Roumanians and Czechs*
Whose economy and outlook are complete and total wrecks!
Why, you never know whose heads will be dissevered from whose necks—
Yet you're happy, independent people: Johnson.

Lithuania was gobbled by the hungry Russian maw,
And Estonia was dropped into the great pan-Slavic jaw;
These, with Latvia, digested in the Communistic craw,
Are autonomus and free to Hewlett Johnson.

Kremlin captains of the Ship of State have sent abroad a crew
For whom colors simply don't exist, except a reddish hue;
They have told these tools precisely and exactly what to do—
But they haven't told the Reverend Hewlett Johnson.

'Way up high among our democratic leaders there are those
Whose political persuasions are as red as any rose;
Why, they're working for the Soviet, as everybody knows—
Except the Very Reverend Hewlett Johnson.

J.E.P.

PASSING SHOW

WOULD the Communists be so keen to Ban the Bomb if they had a good one?

Now that the nation has had quite a dose of advertising about the great merits of margarine, why shouldn't the butter people take advantage of it by merely claiming that their product is like margarine only better?

Canadian Communists approve of the project of a Bill of Rights for Canada, and explain that in Russia everything is so perfect that people don't need rights.

We can understand the worry about the political affiliations of tenors, who have words to sing, but couldn't harmonica players just play harmonicas and let it go at that?

Now is the season when the sweet girl graduate thinks of supplementing her BA

with a short postgraduate course in can-opening.

If Quebec stays out of the Canada Highway scheme on account of provincial rights, can we organize an Airlift across that Province from Ontario to New Brunswick?

Members of the British Government are becoming "curt" in their replies to questions in the House of Commons. Probably feeling that they are getting near "curtains."

We are daily expecting to hear that the Quebec Provincial Police have broken up a meeting of the Red Cross.

It is urged against the proposed Bill of Rights that it would give rights to people who shouldn't have them. Who are the people who shouldn't have rights, and who decided who they are?

The fixed-election-date agitation is up again. The question is not really Should we have elections at a fixed date? but Should we prohibit elections at any other time than a fixed date? It is restriction, not a freedom.

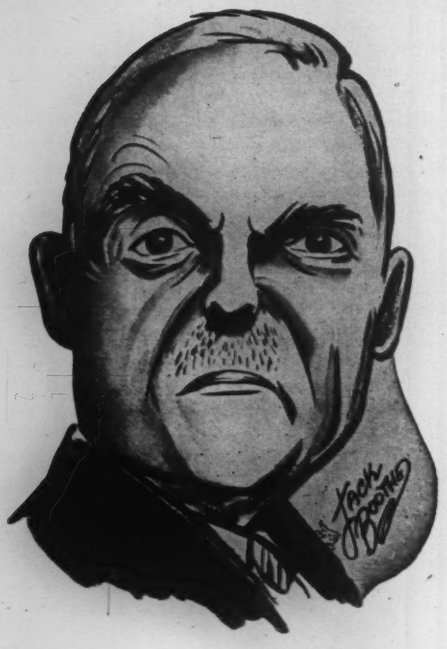
Many Ontario motorists are illiterate, says a highways official. Many others don't seem to be any better as motorists because they can spell.

Vancouver recently reported a flying ice-cream cone. But why the cone? Why not just ice-cream on a flying saucer?

Lucy says she doesn't see why we shouldn't use *all* the water in Niagara Falls for power in the night-time, and just play a moving picture of falling water on the place where the water would be falling if we hadn't removed it.

THEY'RE POKING FUN AT CANADA

by Gordon McCaffrey



—BIG WHEEL

—FOXY

—GALLIC

—OWLISH

—DISCONCERTED

A NOSEY little worm slid down a cartoonist's pen at the London, Ont., *Free Press* and decided to stay. He didn't know the stir he would create. On his first birthday, the newspaper decided he should have a name. So did 4,768 readers who mailed suggestions.

A reader who knew his worms from fishing weekends copped the $100 prize for the name "Luke Worm, Esq." The creator, Merle Randolph ("Ting") Tingley, carved a wooden likeness of his mascot, complete with top hat and briar pipe. Luke made his début at a special birthday party where a good time was had by all—with the possible exception of the pet worm which was kidnapped (later returned unharmed and without payment of ransom).

This little stunt won widespread recognition for a new and promising Canadian cartoonist and claimed new friends for the editorial page of the newspaper. Arthur R. Ford, Editor-in-Chief, was quick to praise his celebrated artist and the work of Canadian cartoonists in general.

"I have always felt that a good cartoon is an excellent and necessary feature for a daily newspaper. It not only brightens a paper, particularly the editorial page, but it drives home in striking manner for the reader, an editorial viewpoint.

"For most Canadian newspapers, with their comparatively small circulations, the chief difficulty has been one of cost. Two years ago *The Free Press* (circulation 73,000) decided that we were becoming so metropolitan, a cartoonist should be tried out as an experiment. The experiment has been so successful and the cartoon has become such a popular feature that I regard it now as an essential."

As a success story, it was the happy ending to years of uphill struggle for cartoonist Tingley. When the war broke out, he was a green young graduate of a one year art course, financed by an early morning paper route (*The Gazette*, Montreal).

"I didn't have enough training to land an art job, so I settled for drafting. When I joined the Signal Corps, I was still drafting. I entered a cartoon in an army show. Capt. Stan Furnival spotted the cartoon and arranged for my transfer to the Army magazine *Khaki* as staff cartoonist."

But in Peacetime:

Out of the service, Ting decided to set himself up as a comic strip artist. He knocked on newspaper doors in Britain and Canada, but none opened. He took the first thing that came along—a job in the art department of a Montreal advertising agency. Not satisfied with retouching somebody else's masterpieces depicting the beauties of toilet soap and mouth gargle, he bought a second-hand motorcycle and set out on a last desperate search for an opening as a cartoonist.

"I travelled about 300 miles a day and collected tons of dust from passing motorists. I slept in barns, garages

SATURDAY NIGHT *asked five of the top editorial cartoonists to draw Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent in characteristic pose. "The expression is up to you," we told them. The results,* clockwise, *were penned by Ed McKibbin (Winnipeg* Tribune), *Bob Chambers (Halifax* Chronicle-Herald), *Jack Boothe (*Globe and Mail), *Ron Smith (Ottawa* Journal), *and John Collins (*Gazette).

and cheap hotels to make my money last. One rainy night I shared a converted garage with a cow."

Ting talked to 31 editors of Canadian dailies. "I found half of them completely uninterested. The rest were keenly interested in encouraging Canadian cartooning, and anxious to have a cartoonist on the staff. However, a cartoonist was a luxury they couldn't afford. They can buy top American and British syndicated cartoons for a fraction of the cost of keeping a staff artist."

Finally Ting took a darkroom job at *The Free Press* and turned out cartoons at night. One was published and then another. The public liked his lampooning of Mayor George Wenige and the city's pride and joy, the University of Western Ontario Mustangs.

Ting's story is cold potatoes to a handful of Canadian artists who have made the grade as full-time cartoonists, and the bitter truth to countless others who have the ability and the desire, but who lack the opportunity.

Divergence

Opinions about opportunities in Canada reach from one extreme to the other. Typical is the view of Bill Butterfield, who free-lances editorial cartoons to *The Vancouver Sun*. He told me: "Canadian editors and publishers are all looking for cartoonists with a name. Yet few of them are willing to take an unknown and help to establish him. When they do accept local free-lance work they expect Grade A work for Grade Z prices."

Or take the view of Dick Taylor, who "almost starved in Canada" before being discovered by *The New Yorker* and *Saturday Evening Post*. While winning prizes and contests for his work in Toronto, he drew cartoons and illustrations for leading Canadian publications and advertising agencies for years . . . "and ended up in a hole in the wall a rat would turn down." One of Taylor's serious complaints was directed at the publisher who preferred inferior American cartoons at $50 each to top-grade Canadian cartoons for $15.

Charlie Knight of *The Windsor Daily Star* suggests the dollars and cents reason for the dearth of cartoonists. "The United States has a population of 140 million, served by 1780 dailies distributing 53 million copies. And 546 have Sunday editions. In Canada we have under 14 million people with 90 dailies and a circulation about three million. This means that in the U.S. there are 20 times as many papers with 17 times the circulation."

In spite of a relatively small population, Canada should be able to attract more cartoonists. The managing editor of one of our largest dailies says a newspaper of 50,000 circulation should be able to afford a staff cartoonist. In Canada there are 19 dailies, in addition to the weekly and monthly magazines, larger than that, but only a dozen have exclusive cartoons. In the animated cartoon, syndicated strip and gag cartoon fields, the situation is even worse. American syndicates squeeze out all the home competition.

The value of the cartoon as illustration or eye-catcher to the editorial page or fiction story cannot be estimated. Ron Smith of *The Ottawa Journal* says its special contribution is the local touch that no syndicate can give.

"The cartoonist can simplify the complicated. With the bullseye black and white in a sea of grey matter, he attracts the eye of the reader. The cartoon will always be looked at, the editorial not always read. A good cartoon can express an idea with more telling punch than the longest editorial."

Harry Hall of *The Telegram*, Toronto, is afraid that commercialization of many newspaper features is killing all local and national character. "If we're going to extricate ourselves from the polly-wog pond of provincialism, we've got to wake up and give more scope to Canadian ideas." The import of American and British cartoons helps us to understand the rest of the world, but we shouldn't let them stunt our own growth, he says.

In spite of the poor rewards of cartooning in Canada, the artists who are established with daily and weekend papers wouldn't change jobs for twice the salary. Ron Smith likes cartooning because it gives full rein to his imagination. "It's a daily challenge. I never stop learning."

Robert La Palme, Canada's most vitriolic caricaturist, of *Le Canada*, Montreal, prefers immortality to riches. "Only a genius can be a cartoonist. He must draw as well as Ingres, be cultured as Huxley, politically-minded and mature as Trygve Lie and financially disinterested as a chamber music composer."

Most of the full-time cartoonists are free to sketch whatever they feel is within the moral and political ideas of their paper. Most of them, like Grit-baiting Jack Boothe of *The Globe and Mail*, work over ideas from reading the newspaper or by doodling. Before the final draft is completed they consult with the editor.

Readers of newspapers that shy away from cartooning miss out on a lot of fun, zest and lightness. And sometimes they miss out on the things that a cartoon can tell better than words, or things that can't be told in words.

Cartoonists usually dwell on local subjects, the things they know best. Les Callan of *The Toronto Star* likes to put pins in balloons and stuffed shirts, and generally add a little humor to daily life. Bert Nightingale, Jr., who contributes to *The Edmonton Journal*, draws "anything that makes life complicated for the Little Man, whether it's a neighbor who burns garbage at dinner-time or a federal government that steadfastly refuses to remove the tax on cigarettes."

Len Norris, known for his wacky, wispy cartoons in *Canadian Homes and Gardens*, has recently joined *The Vancouver Sun*. He hopes to "find the humorous side to the local annoyances," "occasionally indulge in unstuffing the stuffed shirt," and "generally remind the over-officious or inefficient public servant that he's at all times responsible to the people."

The Business of Humor

John Collins of *The Gazette* and SN features politicians. "My favorite subject used to be Mackenzie King, but now I guess Brooke Claxton is No. 1 on my hit parade." Members of the Cabinet request more Collins originals than anyone else's. Ron Smith has found that politicians like to be caricatured. "I made a cartoon of a Member one day. When it appeared, he cleaned out the Parliamentary newsstand. (On second thought, maybe he wanted to suppress the damn thing!)"

Bob Chambers of *The Halifax*

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

—Tingley in the London Free Press

NO KIDDIN'!

—Knight in the Windsor Daily Star

ANOTHER DISCOVERER

—Butterfield in The Vancouver Sun

YOU CAN'T HIT A MAN WITH GLASSES!

—La Palme in Le Canada

LE CANARD

WHITHER THE WELFARE STATE?

Only True Foundation Of Security and Happiness Is Personal Responsibility

by Claris Edwin Silcox

THE VOICE came over the telephone from a man who had devoted most of his life to the promotion of social welfare; yet he seemed most pessimistic about the world situation. He continued: "It is not the atom bomb or the hydrogen bomb that I most fear. It is rather the development of the welfare state. If the welfare state were really concerned with true welfare, I should welcome It. But as it is, it looks more like a determined effort to wring from corporate selfishness what selfish individuals want.

"They are demanding the utmost security with the least effort. They even ask the impossible, and yet the politicians fear to deny their demands and argue that the demands must be met or the people will turn to Communism. So the demands for the welfare state are rapidly becoming a form of organized blackmail. The extension of the franchise to all and sundry has been accompanied by invitations to mass bribery."

Listening, one recalled the query posed just before the recent British election in an article in *The Economist*. "Is it better," the article asked, "to put into office a party that dares not say in public what it believes in private, or one that really believes in private the nonsense it talks in public"?

Wants and Needs

To some, such pessimism may seem both extravagant and brutal, but it voices what many thoughtful people are thinking *privately* today. They fear that the very word "welfare" is being prostituted. The *needs* of people —and needs vary greatly with persons—are being confused with their *wants*, which is a different matter.

There are, of course, vast human needs to be met, not only here in Canada but in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, in the islands that dot the seven seas. There are vast numbers of unfortunates who need social assistance and who could lead a reasonably decent, if modest, life with such assistance provided it was given at the right time and in the right way.

But the assumption that all that is necessary is to divide up the national pot, or even the international pot, and to redistribute income according to some measure of rough justice is sheer folly. And folly it remains, even if many of those who are richest least deserve what they have received.

Communism will not solve the underlying problems of China, even though the Kuomintang would not have been able to solve them either. The worst famine in more than seventy years is reported to be raging in China, and even if there had been no famine, the real needs of China will challenge not only whatever government China may have but the whole world for a hundred years. And the very same people who demand the redistribution of wealth in Canada since it might better their condition somewhat, would be the first to complain if some one demanded the redistribution of Canada's wealth so as to help the hungry millions of China.

They would not look with any favor on any such scheme of redistribution if they suspected that in that case the redistribution might lower their personal living standard. Perhaps, a Communist failure in China may be necessary to prove not only to the Chinese but to the world at large the basic fallacies of Communism on the economic side.

Neither will Socialism solve the problems of Great Britain, even though any government committed to free enterprise would have its hands more than full trying to provide a modest standard of living for the common people of that land. In the past, the relatively high standard of living in that country was due to a number of factors which have passed away, possibly forever.

No country in the world can less afford the luxuries of the welfare state than the United Kingdom—the basic resources are not there—but it may be that only the tragedy of failure will make that clear to all.

The Economist, in the editorial quoted above, also says that sound thinking on Britain's economic situation is obstructed "by a number of deeply cherished sentimental delusions".

These it lists as follows: "that a nation can be richer after an exhausting war than before, that even if the nation is poorer the great majority of individuals can be better off, that consumption and capital investment can both be increased, that full employment can be guaranteed by Act of Parliament, that the state can spend the people's money better than they can themselves, that men are naturally efficient as they are naturally virtuous and need neither incentives nor sanctions to be so, that penalizing the successful is the best way to assist the unfortunate".

That compact sentence contains much food for thought.

It is most strange that just at the time when there is a universal demand for social security from the cradle to the grave, all human society is farther removed from such security than it ever has been, poised on the brink of the abyss, with the atom and hydrogen bombs near at hand to take away all security, to leave us "no place to hide", to offer humanity total security only in the grave.

It may be an omen warning us that we have asked too much. It may be that when we pursue security or happiness, we fail to attain it. It may be that only when we seek something else that we are given both inner security and happiness as a by-product. It may even be, as Browning once put it, that "most progress is most failure", and that, in the last analysis, the true foundation of both security and happiness is the acceptance of personal responsibility.

Nor will it do us any good to dream of total security for everybody everywhere in our mad world when it is precisely in the countries which are over-populated in respect to their resources that the population is increasing to unmanageable proportions while in the countries which are underpopulated in respect to resources the population is increasing only at a modest rate.

—International

PRESSURE *for Welfare State comes from unions and other organized groups.*

Malthus was basically right when in 1798 he contended that population increased in geometrical ratio while the food supply increased only in arithmetical ratio. His views were pushed aside at that time, when the opening up of the New World provided new opportunities for the crowded people of Europe and the raw materials which could keep the wheels of European industry turning. But now there is little hope for much easement in those ways.

Mere mechanization of agriculture, and industrialization, will not solve the major problem of adjusting the needs of population to the resources available to them. Thus, economic progress has caught up with Malthus at long last and the world as a whole must face the music.

It is doubtful how far society can provide a tolerable security for everybody. At the best, it will require the wisest international planning and development of the resources of the world, better utilization of the soil, the avoidance of wastes (including those originating in rapid changes of fashion), the conservation of certain diminishing resources, the promotion of sane policies of migration, and the revamping of many dilettante theories in the social, political, economic and moral spheres.

One wonders if the demands can possibly be met since even when the voters know how to read, write and mark their ballots, too many are all but incapable of seeing their own problems against the background of the world's crisis. And too many of their leaders are either selfish demagogues or afraid to tell the whole truth lest they be repudiated by a hungry electorate.

Demand the Impossible

So long as the basis of finance is the credit available for the production of material goods, so long as money may be found for the rearing of horses but not for the subsidizing of men (not even to facilitate their prudent migration) the entire structure depends upon greater and wiser production of *things*—things which are consumable but replaceable by the wonderful creative processes of nature, and things derived from the rocks and beneath the soils which, once consumed, are irreplaceable.

It will be a difficult task at the best, and without peace, international cooperation and understanding, it will be utterly impossible, and the cold peace will lead to a hot war. But the voice of reason is silenced today by the shibboleths of parties demanding economic impossibilities, and unless the voice of reason is eventually heard, the day of bitter reckoning and disillusionment may come.

Even if World War III wiped out hundreds of millions of the world's population, thus creating a diminished pressure on the terrestrial resources, and we were left with only a remnant who might tediously rebuild their shelters out of the piles of rubble, mankind might still refuse to learn its ultimate lesson, *viz.*, that man is not God but mortal, and that without a faith in something beyond nature, there is no hope for either individuals or society.

CAMPUS *of University of New Brunswick during summer session. Memorial Hall is in the background.*

UNB: 150 Years Cum Laude

by Margaret Ness

A NEED for higher education! That was what faced the United Empire Loyalists who crossed into New Brunswick. Even while they were still splitting logs for their cabins in 1785, they petitioned for an Academy. A draft charter was drawn up; Federicton (Fredericsburg then) was chosen as the site; 2,000 acres were set aside.

Today the University occupies 25 acres on a hillside on the southern outskirts of the city. It owns additional lands adjacent—which figure in future expansion—and possesses a 3,600-acre forest, managed by the Faculty of Forestry.

In that first year some 20 student pioneers enrolled. In 1900 there were still only 95 students; this year the registration stood at 1,035.

But while higher education was being dispensed as far back as 1785, it was not until 1800 that a Charter was officially granted to the "College of New Brunswick." This has led to rival—but friendly—claims with King's College, NS. They received their Charter and started classes in 1787.

UNB's PRESIDENT: *Albert W. Trueman.*

This, officially, makes them the oldest college in Canada. A second charter—a Royal Charter—was issued to the College of New Brunswick in 1828. It became "King's College."

The early courses were in the classical tradition. Liberal arts was the only—and thought to be the only proper—purpose. Later natural sciences were included. The university was to act, in Governor Sir Howard Douglas's view, as a bulwark against the levelling influences of the neighboring Republic. Even yet Latin is still an entrance requirement. And it wasn't until 1885 that women were admitted as students!

King's College gradually grew in enrollment and influence. While it maintained emphasis on the classics, mathematics and theology, its Tory and Anglican bias almost brought its end. A movement was actually started to abolish the College. It was thwarted and the College was re-established in 1859 as the University of New Brunswick, without a Chair of Theology.

From a four-faculty University, UNB filled out year by year to seven instructors in 1900, to 15 in 1925, and to the present 70. Greater stress was laid on science and applied science. In recent years the applied science faculties have become the most popular in terms of enrollment. In 1923 the Saint John Law School was affiliated.

Higher education wasn't in the student minds all the time. A UNB booklet gleefully tells that "the year 1925 was a banner year . . . with one exception the undergraduate body won all inter-collegiate contests of brawn and brains in the Maritime Provinces." They even were the English Rugby Champions of Eastern Canada, defeating Montreal 16-0.

THE University consists of nine permanent buildings—including the two presented by Lord Beaverbrook—and an athletic field with grandstand, bleachers, etc. The oldest building in use on any Canadian college campus is UNB's Arts Building, erected 1825. In terms of equipment, the University is well provided with modern scientific apparatus. The mechanical, engineering and drafting departments have equipment worth around $80,000; forestry, around $35,000. And the electrical engineering labs contain more than $50,000 worth of apparatus; those in the pure sciences, more than $105,000.

Literature was important from the beginning.

MEN'S *residence: Lady Beaverbrook Building.*

It was while an undergraduate that Canada's literary-great Sir Charles G. D. Roberts wrote his "Orion and Other Poems." A few years later Bliss Carman graduated from UNB: they were followed by Francis Joseph Sherman and Theodore Goodridge Roberts. Other important UNB names include the Hon. Milton F. Gregg, VC, predecessor of the present president and now Federal Minister of Veterans' Affairs, Premier John B. McNair and Chief Justice C. D. Richards of NB.

In 1947 one of UNB's own sons was installed as Chancellor. An alumnus of the Law School in Saint John, Lord Beaverbrook has done much for his Alma Mater. In 1920 he set up five annual scholarships—upped them to seven in 1934—to send New Brunswick students to UNB.* So far 149 students have benefitted. In 1946 he added ten more scholarships (Beaverbrook Overseas Scholarships) to enable UNB graduates to study in the U.K. The men's residence and the gymnasium are also Beaverbrook gifts; they were erected in memory of his wife.

This spring the University of New Brunswick celebrates the 150th Anniversary of its Charter. The celebration wind-up occurs during Encaenia (as the graduation ceremony is called) Week, May 14 to 20, in Fredericton. We bet smiling shades of UEL's in ghostly homespun are hovering near.

*Lord Beaverbrook has also lately shown a similar keen interest in Mount Allison University, Sackville, NB.

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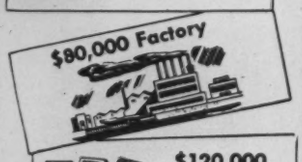

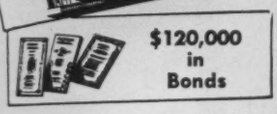

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439

A Lemon for the Teacher

Teachers' salaries give average Canadians a jolt! Average for public schools is approximately $1,700—barely enough for one person to live on, much less a family. Associate Editor, SN's Michael Barkway points up the problem and gives warning. NEXT WEEK IN SATURDAY NIGHT.

For Quebec Liberals: Pilot and Course

The Convention's Choice May Be the Man To Unseat Union Nationale

by Willie Chevalier

HOW is it that the federal Liberals are seemingly so popular in Quebec and their "provincial" brothers so out of tune with public opinion?

That's the problem to be tackled at the provincial convention in Quebec City on May 19 and 20, to choose a leader with the hope of defeating the redoubtable Maurice Duplessis. At least 1,000 men and women will be delegates from the 92 constituencies.

In 1936 Maurice Duplessis became premier of Quebec after 40 years of Liberal rule. For seven years he had been watching his predecessor, L. A. Taschereau, and studying the structure of the Liberal machine. He admired Taschereau and the machine. He vowed he would outdo them both. He did. Circumstances helped him, for Taschereau could not cope with the depression as well as he wished. In 40 years, a party continuously in power is apt to develop ganglions, and Duplessis obtained the formation of a "Public Accounts Committee"—which he would probably now deny his opponents—and worked at it with all the characteristics of the "Grand Inquisitor." He exposed "scandals" that, cynics say, have been much exceeded under his own regime.

In 1938 Godbout was elected leader of the party he had been in fact leading since the resignation of Taschereau in 1936. A year and a few months later, Canada being at war and Duplessis calling an election on a strictly isolationist and non-participation platform, Godbout became premier. To tell the truth, his victory was not so much an endorsation of the declaration of war as it seemed to some outsiders at the time. Godbout was sincerely in favor of Canada fighting Hitler and Nazism, but he won in large measure because the late Ernest Lapointe and Mackenzie King's other colleagues from Quebec threatened to resign if Duplessis stayed.

PREMIER DUPLESSIS: *Liberals will ponder how to stall his machine.*

OPPOSITION *Leader George Marler is mentioned. Lapalme and Nadeau already have their hats in the ring.*

Somewhat wishfully, Premier Godbout interpreted his victory as an endorsation of Canada's war effort. More skilfully, Duplessis decided to capitalize—as too many Liberals had been doing for 20 years — on Jean Baptiste's hatred of war, fear of conscription, and distrust of Ottawa.

In his genuine zeal for the Allies, Godbout made several declarations which, repeatedly twisted by his opponents, were eventually used to ridicule him. One example: defending wartime rationing, he once stated that if it came to the worst, if it could help win the war, Canadians should try to eat horsemeat, since civilized people in Europe did. But thousands of Quebeckers were led to believe that Godbout wanted them to eat horsemeat and nothing but horsemeat.

Godbout appealed to the people in 1944, one year before his federal friends, and he paid for their "crimes." If Godbout was defeated on federal issues in 1944, how is it that the federal Liberals made such a good showing in Quebec the following year? Because the war was not yet over, there could be conscription for Japan; the Liberals in Ottawa were obviously "safer" than the Conservatives.

The second Duplessis government (1944-48) was good from several standpoints. To use a recent expression by pundit Walter Lippmann, the Union Nationale party has turned the province into a "handing down state," as opposed to the "handout state." Sternly and honestly anti-collectivist, Duplessis' followers think that members of a government—the State—can give individual voters and influential people anything out of public funds provided it is not necessary to set up a State system to do it. The party is the Government, and *vice versa*.

It is extremely difficult to fight such a government anywhere. In 1948 Duplessis had no platform except that for several months prior to the elections and, of course, during the campaign, he flooded the province with billboards, posters, and expensive newspapers and radio advertisements that *les Libéraux donnent aux étrangers, Duplessis donne à sa province.* His Government's achievements — and some, of course, were real ones— were stressed in that light.

Godbout did have a program, a serious one, carefully thought out, drawn up and phrased, although too verbose. People simply did not read it, accepting at its face value Duplessis' interpretation.

Dilemma

So, provincial Liberals in Quebec are in a quandary. They wonder if they would stand a better chance with a new leader while Duplessis still leads Union Nationale. Anyone they might pick is liable to be "killed," *i.e.*, ridiculed by Premier Duplessis. And so possible candidates to the leadership hesitate to publicize their aspirations.

Yet, at least fifteen candidates have been mentioned here and there. Already two Quebec Liberals have announced their intentions of standing: Georges Emile Lapalme, MP for L'Assomption-Joliette-Montcalm, who scored a great personal triumph at the last general election, running against the Duplessis machine in three constituencies; and Jean-Marie Nadeau, an energetic lawyer and professor of economics, University of Montreal.

Another name prominently mentioned is that of George C. Marler, House leader of the Opposition (brother of the late Herbert Marler, one-time Ambassador to Japan). He is perfectly bilingual, a good debater, esteemed and liked. He has been endorsed lately by Senator T. D. Bouchard, and, sad as it is to write, this may prove a hindrance to him.

Others are F. Phillipe Brais, KC, nationally-known lawyer, Wilfrid Hamel, Quebec district organizer in the last federal elections, Edouard Rinfret, KC (Postmaster General), and Guy Roberge, law partner of Hon. Col. Hugues Lapointe.

All in all—and this a personal opinion—in order to get back into power, the Liberals of the province of Quebec must resign themselves to fight on their own, as Liberals and as liberals, and without the intervention of their Ottawa brethren, even at the risk of a longer sojourn in the Opposition. Should they agree, it will remain for them to set their collective heart upon a young, middle-aged or an older man.

WILLIE CHEVALIER, *now a well known Montreal publicist, was until recently assistant editor on* Le Soleil.

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Canada:

BROTHER RESCUE

IN THE LEGISLATIVE buildings in Winnipeg and in a hotel in Rimouski, Que., two brothers, both career soldiers, battled against two of man's best friends that had become two of man's worst enemies. Maj.-Gen. R. O. G. Morton, general officer commanding in Quebec, was sent by the Defence Department to take charge of the $20 million fire disaster in Rimouski, and his younger brother, Brig. R. E. A. Morton, of the prairie command, was placed over emergency flood operations in the Red River valley.

The battle against the fire was fought by local firefighters and by experts flown from Toronto and Montreal. Army and Red Cross workers stayed on the job for 30 hours before seeing a chance for the town's survival. Lost or badly damaged were the four-storey St. Joseph's Hospital, a new technical school, a convent, the jail, two hotels and a movie house. The down-town area near the Price Brothers lumber yard, where the fire started, looked like a bombed-out village.

By the time Brig. Morton could announce the fire was under control, close to one-third of the town's 15,000 were homeless. They spent last week in army tents or in temporary shelter with friends and relatives.

In Winnipeg Gen. Morton was also on a 24-hour vigil, "doing everything to prevent a calamity." But for thousands of farmers and villagers along the flooded Red River, disaster had already arrived. For weeks they had been watching householders along the lower riverbanks fleeing with all their portable goods to drier ground. A thousand residents of Morris (SN, May 9) were taken out by special CNR trains. Thousands more down the line and in the suburbs of Winnipeg were evacuated.

Hon. Stuart Garson, Minister of Justice, and former Premier of Manitoba, along with several Members of Parliament from Manitoba, flew home to survey the flood situation. There were demands from the inundated towns that Premier D. L. Campbell immediately appeal to Ottawa for help on the grounds that the floods were a "national emergency." But cautious Doug Campbell said it was not possible immediately to determine the extent of the damage and thereby determine if it constituted a national emergency.

—Capital

PACT *mission: Pearson in London.*

SPECULATION

IN LONDON for "an interesting and instructive phase of the North Atlantic pact," External Affairs Minister L. B. Pearson will attend meetings of the Council this week. While no agenda of the meeting has been made public, it is probable that Pearson will come home with the military plan of the defence committee. Canada will be asked to make a contribution to joint defence.

Other matters to get serious attention will be the broad tactics of the cold war and future economic cooperation to countries now benefiting from the Marshall Plan. What actually transpires will have to wait until Pearson and his assistants, R. G. Riddell (SN, May 9) and Dr. Robert Mackay, return from London.

Ontario:

STRIKE STOPPER

IT WAS one of the busiest three days in the life of busy Louis Fine. It was also one of the most productive.

Late Friday afternoon the hustling Chief Conciliator of the Ontario Department of Labor had a 'phone call from Hamilton.

Parleys between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach employees were at an impasse.

The company wouldn't reinstate an employee it had discharged for union activity. If it didn't the union was walking out at 4 o'clock the next morning and Hamilton's 170,000 citizens would walk to work.

Fine jumped into his car and sped to Hamilton. In the Royal Connaught Hotel he got the company men in one room, the union men in another.

For seven hours he went back and forth between two rooms. For each apparent deadlock he had an answer, the quality which has gained him the reputation for never giving up.

At two o'clock in the morning, two hours before the strike zero hour, he emerged, smiling, from the union room. It had agreed to postpone the strike, and carry on further negotiation in the office of Labor Minister Charles Daley.

Monday morning while the streetcar men were meeting with Daley a few doors away, Fine, from his office had an announcement.

Over the weekend negotiations between the Steel Company of Canada and the United Steelworkers of America had been concluded.

Under the Fine hand the two parties had agreed on the largest increase in an Ontario labor contract this year: 13 cents an hour over a two-year period.

—CP

WORKING *day and night, the City of Winnipeg and the Canadian Reserves are battling the flooding Red River. Pumps in the foreground are sucking water from a backed-up sewer and throwing it over this barricade at the foot of Lombard Street. Two blocks away is Portage and Main intersection.*

New Brunswick:

MALTHUS ON BIRDS

SPORTSMEN in New Brunswick have acquired a new appreciation of eel grass. Not that they eat it (although Maritimers do love dulse, which is a form of eel grass), but they can realize now how vital it is to the brant, one of the species of game waterfowl.

In the 1930's the brant, like humans, were hit by a depression and began to starve. Their staple food was a type of marine eel grass which became afflicted with a plant disease, and practically vanished from the coastal scene.

The disappearance of this feed took its toll of brant. Instead of flocks of thousands of the big birds gambolling in the Bay of Fundy during the annual migration northward to the sub-Arctic in the spring, watchers on the shore of Maces Bay and Grand Manan saw only a few scattered brant—evidently the hardy survivors which had found something else to subsist on. Game authorities conjectured that soon the brant might be extinct insofar as the Atlantic coast was concerned.

The scarcity of eel grass had another serious effect, too — on some North Shore beaches the fine sand began to wash away because there was little or no grass to brake the force of the waves and serve as a barrier.

In the last few years Nature has started to right her balance of life. The plant epidemic is apparently over, for the eel grass is appearing again.

This spring, shore observers have been gladdened to see swarms of brant — mid-way in size between a goose and a duck — swimming amid the migrating geese and the numerous varieties of wild duck. It's a sure sign that next autumn, for the first time in many years, hunting will be good again.

Quebec:

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS

THE liberality with which the Provincial Government has donated grants to educational institutions in Quebec "has astonished even its stoutest friends."

That statement, made in Quebec City last week, didn't come from a Union Nationale party stalwart. It was made by Dr. W. P. Percival, Director of Protestant Education, and it was part of a 146-page report given at a meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education. Some excerpts:

"First and foremost is the support of the Government which has been wise in donating grants with a liberality that has astonished even its stoutest friends . . ."

"The attitude of school boards has been superb. Instead of pinching pennies they have fixed their attention upon the welfare of children and the improvement of their chances of success in life . . ."

"The enthusiasm, energy and desire of the inspectors . . ."

"The public also have changed their attitude and now demand the best procurable school facilities . . ."

"Cooperation from teachers."

Registration during 1948-49 stood at 65,878 and there were 2,567 teachers to instruct them. Curricula were widened, schools were built and new teaching methods have been put in use.

Manitoba:

ILL WIND

MANITOBA'S government has been one of the leaders in the bitter battle with the railways regarding higher freight rates. That province, along with others in the West and the Maritime provinces, has fought every application made by the railway companies for increased freight charges.

It was somewhat of a surprise therefore to have the Industry and Commerce Department of Manitoba concede that the freight rate increases would have one good effect on the province's future. Hon. J. S. McDiarmid, the Minister of Industry and Commerce, in a statement reviewing the activities of his department during the past year, acknowledged that freight rate increases, although onerous to shippers, might cause new industries to locate in Manitoba.

PENSION PLAN

MR. PRESIDENT:—

Are you considering installing a Pension Plan in your organization?

There are several methods. A most economical Plan is a self-administered one on a trusteed basis with the CROWN TRUST COMPANY acting as trustee.

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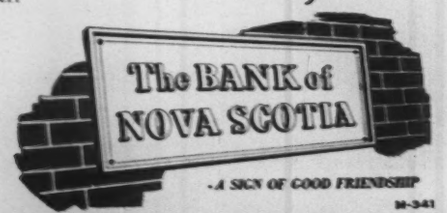
This summer, whether you're travelling to Europe, the United States, or just out to the summer cottage for a few days, you'll want to be sure you can obtain money as needed along the way.

This is where your Bank of Nova Scotia manager can be helpful. Tell him your travel plans. He will be glad to arrange for the necessary travellers' cheques. He may have many suggestions to make your travel arrangements smoother.



-A SIGN OF GOOD FRIENDSHIP

M-341

Alberta:

BOMBED OUT

SINCE the war, numbers of veterans and their families have made homes in the barrack huts formerly used by the RCAF's No. 2 Wireless School in Calgary. They have been able to rent these huts from the city at considerably lower figures than they could obtain outside.

But the land on which the huts stand belongs to the provincial government, and is part of the property belonging to the province's Institute of Technology and Art. In recent weeks, tenants of the Wireless School have reeled under a succession of bombshells.

First, the city ordered them to vacate by October 1, and announced that it would tear the buildings down after that date. This brought immediate protests from the tenants, the Canadian Legion and other interested bodies.

But before they had reconciled themselves to moving in the fall—and to seeking homes in the open market—the provincial government tossed a bombshell of its own. It formally notified Calgary that the buildings must be demolished by August 31 at the latest and the land cleared, since it was needed by the Institute of Technology and Art.

This moved the deadline up by a month. But then the city did some figuring and decided that to demolish the buildings and clear the land would take at least two months. Accordingly, it revised its eviction notices and informed the Wireless School tenants that they must be out by May 31.

The protests promptly grew much louder. Spokesmen for the tenants declared they would stage sit-down strikes rather than get out by the date set. A joint delegation called on city council to demand that the deadline be postponed.

Council agreed time was short and called in the provincial government. The province decided to back up slightly: it would withhold claim of the land, it said, long enough to enable the tenants to stay there until July 31.

This was a little better, but not much. There was no guarantee that the tenants could find homes more easily in July than in May, and in any case it would be almost impossible to provide low-rent homes to 180 families.

Newfoundland:

EASTERN MECCA

JUNE 24 will be the 453rd anniversary of the discovery of Newfoundland. This year it will mark the inauguration of flying clubs in the province. Premier J. R. Smallwood and Minister of Health J. R. Chalker are visiting cities on the mainland with invitations to the premiers of the other nine provinces to come to Newfoundland for the celebration.

St. John's will be the mecca of thousands of citizens coming to participate in the big events which will end with fireworks and a street dance sponsored by the St. John's Lions Club. The club is collecting subscriptions for a new skating arena. The old rink was destroyed by fire in 1941.

The Lions want $400,000, and so far have collected $45,000. They hope that mainland business houses doing business with Newfoundland will underwrite a large portion of the shares. If all goes well the cornerstone of the rink will be laid on June 24.

WHAT'S A FISH WORTH?

NEWFOUNDLAND fishermen may not cast their nets into the water this spring despite the Government's announcement it is doing everything possible to keep up the price. Usually at this time of year the price per quintal (112 pounds) is set before the men go to the fishery and catch, gut and salt the fish.

This year, however, owing to the increased competitive nature of the markets, the fish merchants are unable to guarantee a floor or ceiling price. The fishermen will not face "newfangled ideas" on prices. There may be a revolt of the fishermen from Cape Bauld to the southern shore.

—RCN

HOT COFFEE *and sandwiches were waiting for the first group of 425 university cadets to arrive for summer training at HMCS* Stadacona. *Lined up, left to right, are Cadets Peter Reidiger, Harrow, Ont.; D. B. Dewar, Kenora, Ont.; D. J. Glendinning, Toronto; R. B. Sorensen, Kingston; and Jerry Henry, Toronto. They will spend 12 weeks at the Halifax school.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

TO REGAIN THE INITIATIVE

London Meet To Bring Closer Union Link European, Asian Problems

AN ATMOSPHERE of urgency attends the London meeting of the Big 3 Foreign Ministers and the meeting to follow of the Atlantic Pact 12-nation Council which seems bound to bring another broad forward step in the cooperation of the West.

We have been living, as *The Economist* says, on the momentum of the great efforts of two years ago, which arose out of the seizure of Czechoslovakia and led to the setting up of Western Union, the Council of Europe and the Atlantic Pact. This was a period of external aid from America for Europe, which was to assure it of military support, restore its economy and reorganize its political structure so that it could "stand on its own feet" by the magic date of 1952.

—Karsh

WILLSON WOODSIDE

All illusions as to the emergency nature of the problem or the magic of this date of 1952 as ending the period of need or assuring the ability of Western Europe to stand by itself against the pressure of the great Russian glacier have now been dispelled.

In Washington it is now generally recognized that "the cold war is war", and will be with us for many years; in Europe it is recognized that no reorganization of Western Europe will make that continental fringe able to defend itself, will solve its trading problem or provide a solution of the vital German question.

World-Wide Problems

The efforts which the United States have made in conjunction with Western Europe have barely held the ground there; but meanwhile Asia has been slipping away. While France and Britain have been aided in Europe there has been no arrangement to aid them or cooperate with them in Asia. Indeed, American policy at first insisted that aid which went to these powers in Europe must not on any account be used by them to hold their positions in Asia.

But since the fall of China, Washington has become alive to the need of holding the line in Asia in French Indo-China, by providing arms and building up the Bao Dai regime to full nationalist status. This has brought an appreciation that strength which the French exert in Indo-China cannot be available for the defence of Europe. There is a similar appreciation of the British position in Malaya.

As regards India and Pakistan, which in the past year have loomed as the main bulwark of a free Asia, American diplomacy has exerted itself to bring about the recent welcome *rapprochement*. It also appreciates far better than the Congressional leaders who have been sounding off about the sterling balances the real importance of solving this basic economic problem (See *U.S. Affairs*, page 20).

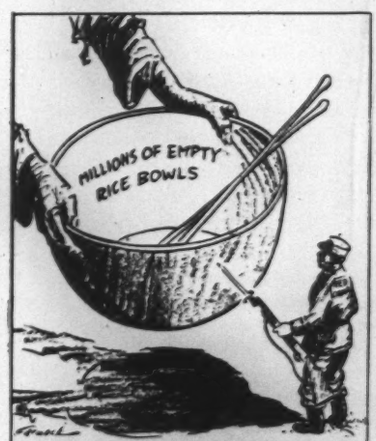
Thus the problems of sustaining the West spread across the world, and are not confined to Europe. And the solution for them has to be sought on a long-term basis and not as an emergency which will in some way be neatly terminated in 1952.

These are the compulsions behind the harassed statesmen meeting in London. In less urgent circumstances it would seem unbelievable that an American Secretary of State whose personality and policy have been under furious attack at home, a French Foreign Minister who speaks for a minority government, and a British Foreign Secretary whose government has the barest majority and faces a new election, could do much useful business.

With circumstances demanding it and public opinion sanctioning it, they will probably do a great deal. The Western nations can consider themselves fortunate that, regardless of the state of their domestic politics at the moment, they are represented in this conference by such figures as the very able Mr. Acheson, the wise and patient M. Schuman and the sturdy and forthright Mr. Bevin.

Mr. Acheson is said to be prepared to assure his colleagues that with the formal end of Marshall Aid the United States will continue to pursue a liberal economic policy, and he can point to the beginning made in educating American business, Congress and public to the need for buying more abroad.

M. Schuman has come forward publicly with a proposal which could never in the wildest dreams have been expected from a French statesman five years after the First World War,



—Cormack in Christian Science Monitor

FAMINE *which now grips 40 million Chinese may kill 7 million within few weeks, by latest reports. U.S. has offered food from stocks in Japan, but Chinese Communists have not made reply.*

—Brandel

M. SCHUMAN, *the French Foreign Minister, is taking a far-reaching proposal to London for an Atlantic Council for Peace, to combine functions of Marshall Plan, Council of Europe and present Atlantic Pact.*

for the full acceptance of Germany in an Atlantic Union. This would combine the political functions of the Council of Europe; the economic functions of OEEC, the European coordinating body of the Marshall Plan; and the military functions of Western Union and the Atlantic Pact.

There is no official talk whatever yet of a full federal union of the Atlantic nations, or a wider Federation of Democracies. But the Schuman-Bidault proposals for an Atlantic High Council for Peace, with political and economic as well as military functions, is to be brought up for discussion in London. Perhaps due to Mr. Bevin's poor health, which has laid a dead hand on British policy in recent months, there has been little governmental reaction to this in London. But three of the outstanding journals, *The Observer*, *The Economist* and *The Times* have come out for it in principle.

The Americans, who have led the way in urging the earliest possible integration of Germany with the West, seem bound to accept the scheme in some form. Nothing less than such a bold plan will serve to regain the initiative for the peoples seeking to build a free and secure world and avert another war.

TO SAVE THE U.N.

LEAVING a headquarters at Lake Success steeped in gloom, and with the U.N. gripped in the heaviest crisis of its five strenuous and disappointing years, Secretary-General Trygve Lie has been making the rounds of Washington, London and Paris, and is now off for Moscow to see Stalin.

As though it were not enough that the Soviets had boycotted the U.N.'s working committees for months over the question of admitting Communist China, and the Western Powers were holding their first full-dress conference since the war without the Soviets, he was sped on his way by ex-President Hoover's proposal—backed by inference by a congratulatory phone call from Truman—that the U.N. should be reorganized without the Soviets and their satellites.

Assembly President Romulo cried out at once against any widening of the present cleavage between East and West, and Lie asserted that the adoption of the Hoover proposal would mean the end of the world organization. And indeed many of those who know the U.N. best were quick to point out that it was not at all sure that a great majority of the present U.N. members would join a new organization without the Soviets.

It would be one thing if the Soviets withdrew on their account: the remaining members could simply stay in, without making any new decision or committing themselves as anti-Soviet. But to post a list and call on all those who wanted to join a new non-Soviet world organization (which Moscow would at once stigmatize as an *anti-Soviet* organization) to "sign here", would prove to be quite another thing.

With the world balance of power shifting steadily in favor of the Soviets, and facing all the intimidating power of Moscow's propaganda, many nations lying along the border line between the two worlds would not sign. Sweden, Yugoslavia, the Arab states, Iran, Ethiopia, India, Pakistan, Burma, Siam and Indonesia

U.N.'S TRYGVE LIE

would all be doubtful. While the sheer numbers of Latin American nations would pad out the new organization, its essential weight would be little greater than the proposed Atlantic Union, than which it would almost certainly be much less effective.

It would seem much better therefore, for the Atlantic group to tighten its own organization and remain within the U.N. as a meeting ground—and the only one left—with the already closely organized Soviet bloc, as well as with the "neutral" world. Then the working groups of the U.N., the Children's Fund, the Health Organization, the Labor Organization and the International Bank for Reconstruction and the others, could continue their good work.

The immediate problem which has taken Lie to Moscow is not, however, a threatened break-up of the U.N., but its present near-paralysis through the Soviet boycott over China. He has circulated a proposal on the admission of Communist China to all Security

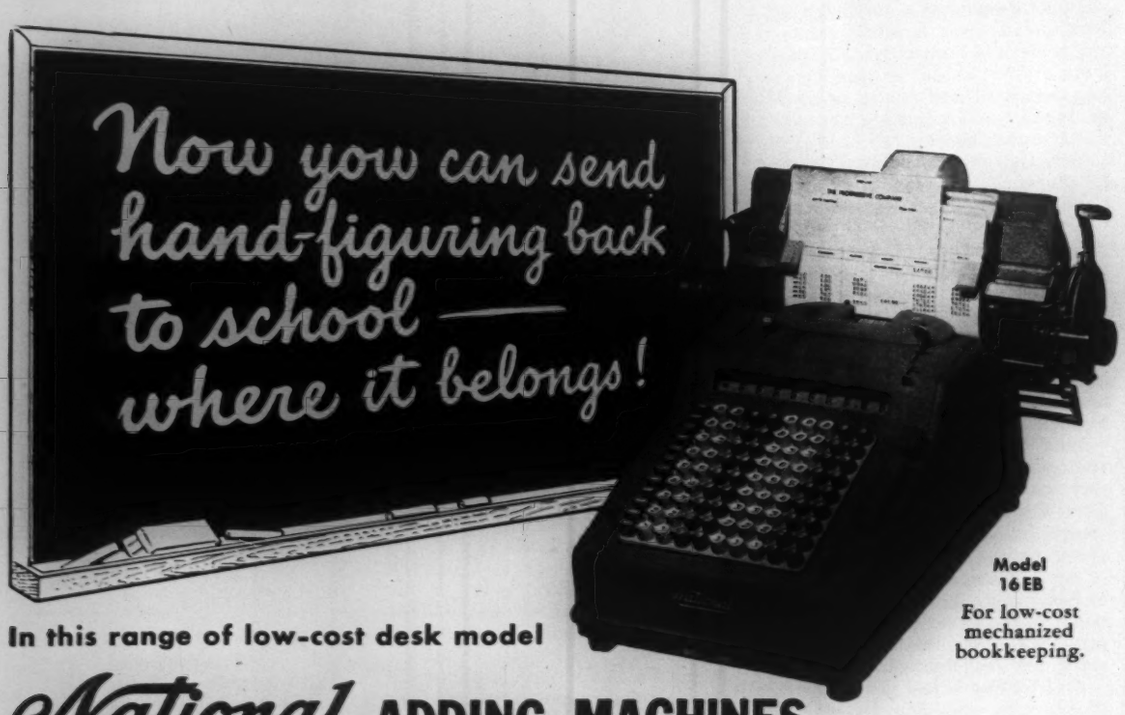
Council members, and is now trying to arrange an early meeting of the Council, at the foreign ministers' level, in Europe.

Six members of the Security Council now recognize Communist China, five do not. Only seven votes are needed to gain Peking's admittance, as it is unlikely that Nationalist China's threatened veto would be effective. Since Britain, though recognizing Peking, is abstaining in the vote, a shift in two votes is still needed. France was expected to provide one of these, but the Soviet recognition of the rebel Ho Chi Minh in French Indo-China and Chinese Communist action in sending arms to Ho, have checked any French recognition of Peking.

Indeed, many at Lake Success have come to believe that *while the Soviets have been clamoring loudly for the admission of Communist China, they have managed things so that she wouldn't be admitted just yet.* Had they not walked out, just at a time when nation after nation was recognizing Peking, the whole thing would have been settled by now.

Then came the provocation of France. And it is believed to be under Moscow's prompting that Peking has delayed for months in accepting the recognition that London has tendered, hardening the British attitude; and so mistreated American diplomatic officials and private officials that Washington could not recognize Communist China, though the State Department believed this was the best policy.

In these circumstances there is much skepticism over any results which Lie's trip to Moscow may produce in settling this *impasse*. It might, however, produce one result: a positive statement by Stalin that the Soviet Union has no intention of leaving the U.N., but "believes in strengthening its work for peace against the warmongers." For why should the Soviets leave the U.N. when by half staying in they can paralyze it?



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MUSSO'S OWN STORY

I WON'T pretend that I was much interested when I picked up "Mussolini's Memoirs" (Weidenfeld and Nicholson, 18s.), the dictator's own story of his deposition in July, 1943, his reflections during six weeks of detainment, and his release by the glider squad of the German daredevil Skorzeny. But I was impressed at once by the admirable job of editing, checking and annotating, and the impressive list of original sources given.

And many of Mussolini's comments do, in fact, turn out to be interesting. Thus he admits that he never had a friend in his life. "Was that a good thing, or a bad thing? . . . Good or bad, it is too late now." He thanks the Gods that he was spared a "vociferous trial in Madison Square Gardens, New York." He would have "infinitely preferred a hanging in the Tower of London." His rescue prompts an account of how hard he has been to kill. In car and plane crashes his "panzer skull" proved impervious. His many duels he "need not mention." Then there were the "incredibly tedious" attempts to assassinate him.

It must be said that his fancied view of himself as another Napoleon whose role in history would only be properly appreciated after many years went better with his captivity in a mountain-top hideout than with his final phase as a German puppet ruler, or his end, hanging upside down with his mistress in a Milan square.

The betrayal of Italy he found the "blackest, most classic" in all history —but it was committed of course, not by him, but by those who deposed him. For his people he shows neither love nor sorrow, but only scorn. It is well that they have had the opportunity to read his story.

CURTAIN HUMOR

FREEDOM may seem to some a concept of which the present inhabitants of the Soviet Union can have no idea. Yet a joke currently going the rounds of Moscow has it that a certain Ivan Petrovich, when sent on a mission to the satellite countries, sent a postcard to his wife from Bucharest which concluded with "Long Live Free and Independent Rumania!" Later he wrote from Budapest "Long Live Free and Independent Hungary!"; and the same from Czechoslovakia and Poland.

But when he was sent on a mission to Switzerland, the postcard to his wife ended "Long Live Free and Independent Ivan Petrovich!"

—*Willson Woodside*

LETTERS

Social Security Mirage

PLEASE compliment P. M. Richards on his article "Social Security a Mirage" (SN Ap. 25). It is amazing how many apparently intelligent people believe that social security is something which can be handed out from above.

Though I do not always agree with Mr. Richards, I always read his articles. They are the work of a clear and intelligent thinker. If his ideas were carried out I believe the result would be much better living conditions in Canada than ever will be achieved by the "welfare state."

Toronto, Ont. D. E. COATE

An Anglican Dissent

REV. MORLEY in his article "A Protestant Holy Year" (SN April 18) may be giving the picture of Sunday School as it exists in his particular church. In the Anglican Church, children from the beginning of their first grade work have a regular church service in their own hall before separating into their various classes for lessons suitable to their age. By the time the child is ready for confirmation he knows the service thoroughly, the beliefs of his faith and the reason for those beliefs.

Judging by the number of young men in our own church "Holy Trinity" I doubt the accuracy of the statement "not more than one boy in twenty maintains a close connection with the church" (Protestant).

MRS. DAVID KAVANAGH

Edmonton, Alta.

Better Than Politicians

I ENJOYED Rica Farquharson's *Press* article on Hervé Major (SN April 25). . . Men like him and SN's own Editor-in-Chief are doing more for harmony between Canada's two races than any dozen politicians you care to mention — French or English.

B. K. SANDWELL

Montreal, Que. GEORGE LOVE

Vancouver Objects

IN MY opinion you go beyond your privileges in taking to task those citizens of Vancouver, B.C. who object to the building of still another Roman Catholic church and school. (SN Ap. 4). . .

B.C. has a very good school system, which without exception exists for all the children. If Roman Catholic parents would refuse to be coerced and would avail themselves of the use of these good schools, we could then hope that by daily companionship in work and play through their school years, a firm foundation in tolerance and understanding would be built up among our young people.

Vancouver, B.C. HELEN L. TODD

For Legalized Gambling

RE YOUR "Putting the Squeeze on Gambling" (SN Ap. 18), why not "Put the Squeeze on the Laws that Breed Political Corruption and Crime"?

It must be obvious to any intelligent person not afflicted with puritanical traditions (the curse of this continent) that there would be little scope for crooked politicians, gangsters, etc. if our silly laws did not attempt to prohibit the human instincts to gamble and drink, but enforced reasonable regulations. . . .

A highly-respected legal friend of mine told me that he ceased to be a prohibitionist when he saw how it was beginning to corrupt our hitherto incorruptible police. . . .

W. KENT POWER, K.C.

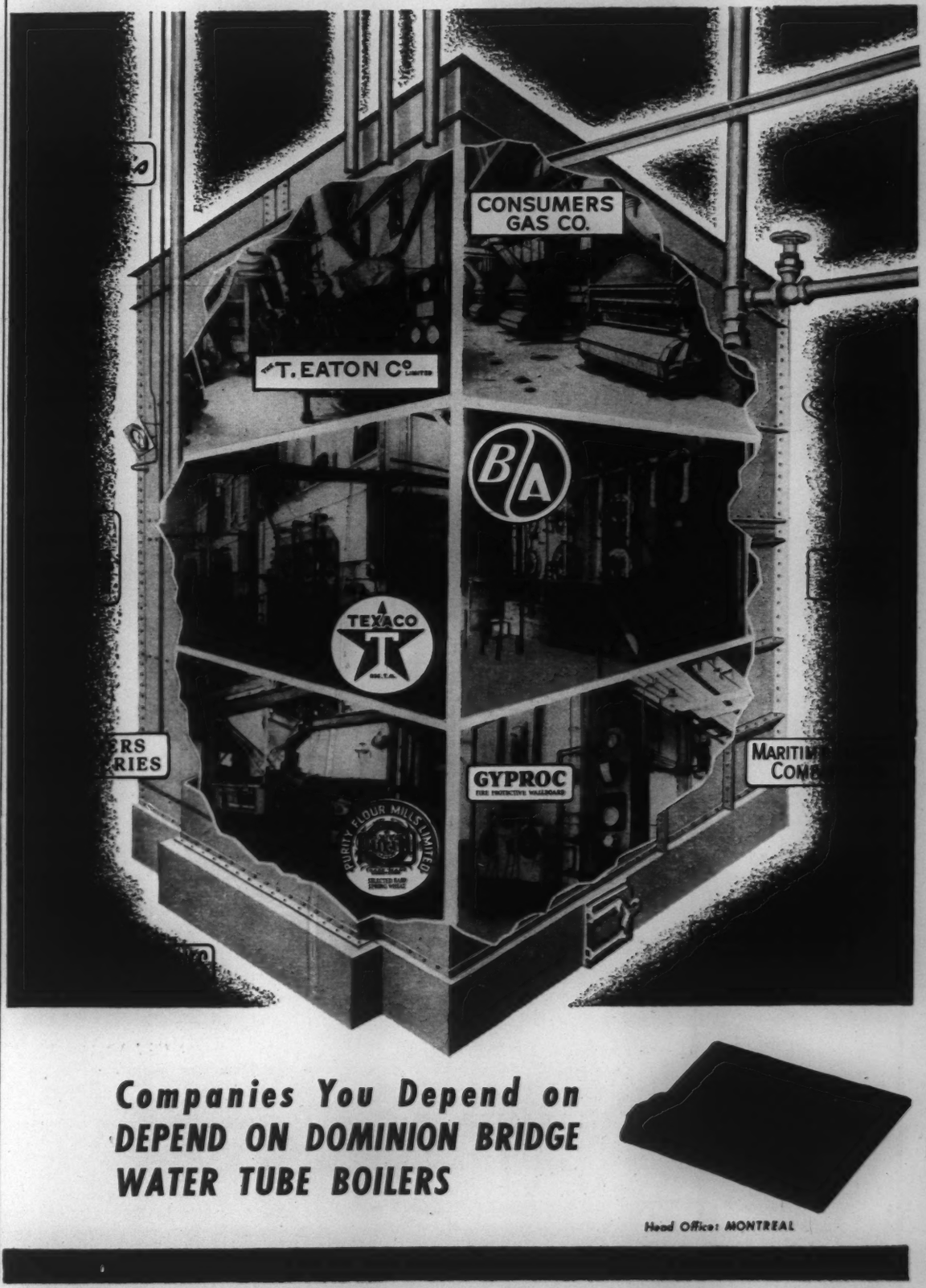
Calgary, Alberta.

Ottawa View

FOR some time I have been intending to tell you how much I enjoyed your succinct Ottawa View . . . a master job of presenting correct material with interpretation often before it appears elsewhere. Is it a joint effort of several editors?

Toronto, Ont. JOHN SHEPPARD

■ SATURDAY NIGHT'S *Associate Editor Michael Barkway, who is stationed in the capital, writes all Ottawa View items from there.*



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But the Doctor was nobody's fool. With his usual foresight he had asked a Canada Life man to suggest a plan that would look after Johnny's education no matter what happened. "An insurance company is like a doctor," he had said, "they can give you a lot of peace of mind, if you have confidence in them."

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RADIO & T.V.

FAREWELL AND HAIL

A Seven Year Program Now Ends; A 12-Week One Gathers Impetus.

ONE OF the brightest—and most successful—ideas in Canadian radio was hatched out seven years ago. It was then that Cockfield, Brown Advertising Agency first aired "Singing Stars of Tomorrow." Their client was York Knitting Mills. For seven years York awarded scholarships to the winners of season-long series of Sunday-afternoon broadcasts. First they went to women only; after the War, to both men and women. Many of the successful candidates continued on to further triumphs in radio and opera.

To mention just a mere handful there are Pierrette Alaric of Quebec City, Simone Flibotte of Montreal, Louise Roy of St. Boniface, Man., Morley Margolis of Winnipeg, Ernest Adams of Vancouver and Beth Corrigan of Toronto. And during the Opera Festival held in Toronto last February, 11 out of the 15 featured singers were former "Singing Stars."

During the final program last month, Hugh Lawson, Vice-President of York Knitting Mills, announced that the curtain had fallen on "Singing Stars," The sponsors were "quietly bowing out."

Final winner of the $1,000 Grand Award was Toronto's pride and joy, soprano Lois Marshall. She was surprisingly fresh after three strenuous and triumphant performances in the Mendelssohn Choir's stupendous Bach Festival; proved that the adjudicators' decision was the only possible one. Star of the CBC Opera Company, with a fat schedule of radio appearances, her future is assured. Her success on "Singing Stars" was the reward of long and arduous effort. It was her third try on the program. In 1948 she failed to qualify; in 1949 she won the $500 Second Award for Women.

Other prize-winners in the final series were Abramo Carfagnini, operatic tenor from Montreal; Pierre Boutet, Quebec-born lyric tenor; Doreen Hulme, soprano from Sault Ste. Marie; Andrée Lescot, Montreal, coloratura.

At the start of the program seven years ago there was little appreciation of opera in Canada. Indeed that first year it was difficult to find sufficient good singers to fill the season's schedule. Today the story is vastly different: over 500 singers auditioned each year; a great upsurge of interest in opera all across the country. To York Knitting Mills must go most of the credit. Their audition teams have gone East and West. They brought the 44 contestants—two a week—to Toronto to appear on the live show. They not only financed the trip; they even provided pocket money. It was a very generous and worthwhile gesture in the cause of Canadian culture.

"Singing Stars of Tomorrow" will be missed both by the young singers to whom it gave encouragement and material support and by the sizable audience who listened to it faithfully.

Just how sizable the audience was came as a surprise to most of those concerned with the series. The Monday mail after the final program brought a flood of letters. They have continued to pour in to the York Knitting Mills and to the newspapers and radio stations across the country. At this writing there is every indication that the program will be carried on in some similar form by some other interested party—perhaps by the CBC.

ANOTHER STAR MAKER

ANOTHER program that has brought Canadian talent to the fore is CBC's "Startime." The aim of "Singing Stars" was to discover new singers: in "Startime" it was to throw the spotlight on outstanding Canadian artists. Said Mr. E. L. Bushnell, Director-General of Programs: "Canada possesses some of the finest entertainers in the world and the CBC wanted to emphasize this through a major presentation that would feature them."*

The series was begun last January 8 and was directed by John Kannawin. Some artists were appearing for the first time on a trans-Canada hook-up; others were already known to the wider audience, as chanteuse Gisele, Jimmy Shields, the 12-year-old pianist Patsy Parr, Marian Grudeff; others like Leo Barkin, pianist with the CBC orchestra, and Hyman Goodman, concert master with the CBC orchestra, were featured as soloists.

The original series was broadcast from Toronto—with the occasional cut-in from another place—as when the Armdale Chorus was introduced from Halifax. "Startime" has moved to Montreal for 12 weeks, will go to Winnipeg for 4, to Vancouver for another 4 and then back to Toronto in late September. The same successful format will be kept but new producers will take over in each city.

*Last week winners of second CBC French network *Nos Futures Etoiles* were announced, out of 700 candidates from 8 provinces: soprano June Marie Kowalchuk, Regina, and baritone William B. Williams, Hamilton.

TOP *prize winner is Lois Marshall.*

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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

NOVEMBER ELECTION NOW PREDICTED

London.

THE Government survived the Budget vote—by the narrowest of margins, it is true, but still it survived.

Had it been defeated, it is a question whether Mr. Attlee would have asked for a dissolution, or suggested that Mr. Churchill should be called upon to try to form a government. No one wants a General Election so soon after the last. On the other hand, to put the Conservatives in power, however short the term, would be to give them a considerable advantage when the Elections really do come off —sometime next autumn, let us say. There are shrewd and experienced forecasters like Mr. Oliver Lyttelton who suggest probably November.

The Conservatives in office would have access to a great deal of information on the conduct of the nation's business, which might be of great value for election purposes, and which the Government is naturally reluctant to share with them. The chances are therefore that in case of a Government defeat on a serious issue Mr. Attlee would ask for a dissolution and an immediate election.

RED WIGS, PERHAPS?

DETERMINED efforts are at last being made to cut down—or at least keep down—the costs of the Health Service. How reluctantly Aneurin Bevan accepts the necessity of reducing expenditure one can only guess, but the warning of Sir Stafford Cripps that the costs of the Service must not be allowed to rise above the estimates seems to be having some effect.

Hospitals have been notified by the Minister of Health that their expenditure must not increase. Considering that this is not far short of £250 million annually, there would seem to be plenty of room for economy.

Dentists are still making too much money, and a further cut of 10 per cent in their fees under the Health Act is now being ordered. This follows a cut of 20 per cent last July. Another economy is in the matter of spectacles. Up to now the more expensive type of horn-rimmed spectacles have been issued free. These may be taken off the free list.

One of these days the Government may even do something about wigs—insist that the free ones should all have straight hair, for instance. A nice idea would be to rule that they should also be red, or reddish. It might keep them from the more fanatical Tories.

"EXPRESS" CELEBRATES

As newspapers go in this country, 50 years is not a very long time. But the jubilee of *The Daily Express* is a notable Fleet Street occasion, for the career of *The Daily Express* is one of the great success stories of "The Street." It was founded by Arthur Pearson in 1900 for the definite political aim of promoting Tariff Reform. Whether the diet was too strong or not strong enough for the infant newspaper, it did not thrive.

In 1912 Pearson sold out his interest to a group which carried the paper on rather precariously for another four years. By that time they were in such difficulties, what with the war and everything else, that they had to look around for assistance. They found Lord Beaverbrook—or Sir Max Aitken, as he then was—and "The Beaver" found just the sort of paper he wanted.

Actually Lord Beaverbrook, like Pearson, bought *The Express* for political reasons. But newspapers have a character and vitality of their own. They do not always grow up along the lines intended for them, any more than children do. *The Daily Express* may have been meant to become a great political influence. What it did become was a great popular paper with, so far as one can make out, no political influence at all. And Lord Beaverbrook himself, setting out to be a politician, was discovered in reality to be a popular journalist of genius, with a drive, a sense of the dramatic, and powers of organization that would have carried any paper to success.—*P.O'D.*

—Irish Tourist Ass'n.

IRISH OFFER *to "drown" Britain with steaks (shown on hoof, above) has been regretfully declined. Latest in British food situation is removal of wartime ceiling of 5 shillings on restaurant meals.*

SIR BASIL'S BACKING

THE RECENT ARRIVAL of Ulster Premier Sir Basil Brooke in the United States was enlivened by a fresh agitation in Irish-American circles to end the partition of Ireland, if necessary by cutting off Britain's Marshall Plan funds.

The fact that the people of Ulster themselves might have something to say about this was generally overlooked. In an interview with the *Christian Science Monitor* Sir Basil has now pointed out that in the Ulster elections last year the vote was 443,000 in favor of maintaining the union with Britain against 187,000 for union with the Free State. The present party standing in the Ulster Stormont is 40 Unionists to 9 Nationalists.

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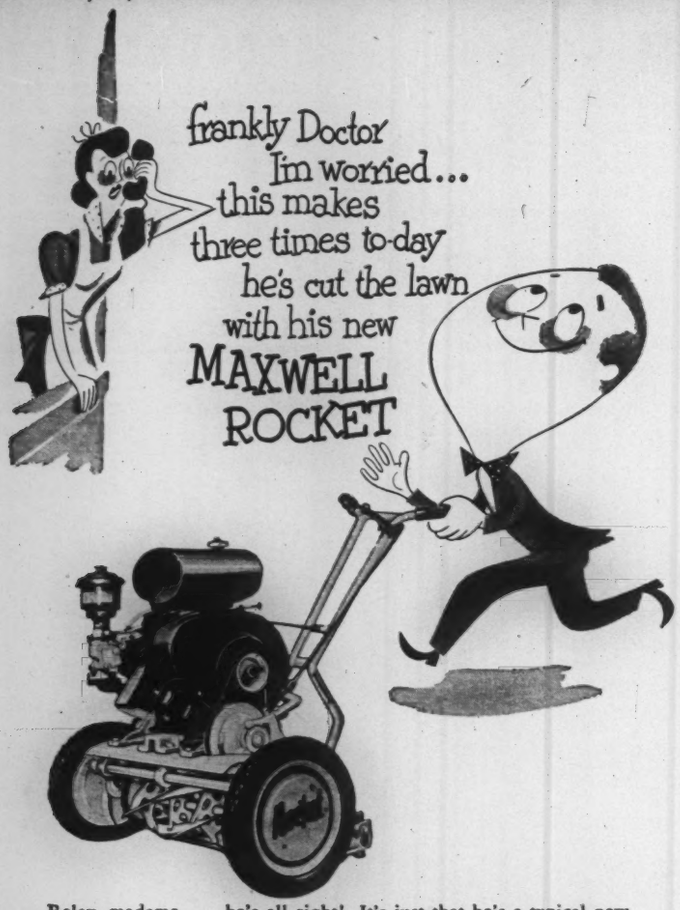

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U.S. AFFAIRS

A BALLOON THAT BURST

"Leak" to Press on Sterling Balances Serious Setback to Plans for Asia

THE DEPARTMENT for the Launching and Testing of Trial Balloons is the name given unofficially to the Anglo - American - Canadian economic study group set up last September. Since then it has been mulling over some of the unsolved problems of dollar-sterling trade and finance. This week one of the trial balloons burst in the face of the British Government when a memorandum on the old subject of sterling balances leaked out to the Press in Washington.

The memorandum broached the idea in a roundabout way that dollar aid should be given to British creditors in Asia in return for dollar-for-dollar reduction of the sterling balances.

This has started off one of the periodic bad patches in Anglo-American relations.

Senator Connally has called the idea "astounding" and said that the United States could not entertain any such plan. Senator Taft, for the Republicans, said it showed "extraordinary presumption on the part of Britain to ask the U.S. now to assume part of its debt." In Congress and in London this has started a minor flood of comment on the whole involved question of sterling balances and what to do about them. On both sides, extreme positions have been hastily taken up and hotly defended.

It is this rude interruption of quiet official deliberations that the British find annoying. Until now, they feel, these tripartite explorations — even though they have produced no results —have created better American understanding of Britain's difficulties— though this is not yet reflected in Congress. More and more, the State Department is coming round to the view that the sterling balances are not just a sinister device for discriminating against American exports, but that they are an awkward and inescapable problem that has to be faced jointly.

What are these balances, who holds them, and why? A big chunk of the debts, of course, was piled up during the war by the British armies in India and the Western Desert.

But some of the balances are also part of the normal machinery of the sterling area. Many of the Commonwealth countries habitually hold quite large reserves of sterling.

The biggest holdings, as everyone knows, belong to India and Pakistan and Egypt. The Indian balance is now down to about £600 million (it was once £1,050 million) and Pakistan's to about £165 million. The Egyptian balance has also been partly settled, but still stands at about £300 million. Australia and Eire each hold over £200 million and Ceylon, Iraq, Malaya, New Zealand and South Africa each hold between £50 and £100 million. Israel holds about £30 million. Sterling area countries as a group hold about three-quarters of the total claim on Britain — which is now £3,344 million.

Some part of the total — nearly £2,000 million—the creditor countries are quite free to spend. Of the rest, the blocked balances, Britain has since the end of the war released about £750 million altogether, bringing the total down to £1,350 million. In fact, in 1949 alone, £250 million was released.

But at the same time the sterling debt was increased by almost exactly the same amount by new claims on unrestricted accounts.

The releases have enabled countries like India and Pakistan to buy what

—Hutton in Philadelphia Enquirer

IT'S GOING *to be hard to get rid of Communist leader Harry Bridges.*

are called "unrequited exports" from Britain. The debt is reduced, it is true. But an extra burden is put on British factories. Nothing comes back to Britain in return. This would be impossible if Britain herself were not subsidized by Marshall Aid. As Marshall Aid tapers off, the economists say, Britain will find it more difficult to make these releases.

Meanwhile India and Pakistan and the rest feel that their crying need for capital goods is being wrongly denied through no fault of their own. Hence the suggestion that the U.S. should help Britain with this immense task and at the same time reduce the crushing burden of these old debts on sterling as an international currency.

Unprincipled though the idea of the British memorandum may seem to American Senators, it is apparently the only concrete proposal yet put forward. There do not seem to have been any counter-proposals so far from the American side. Yet until there are the question cannot very well be usefully discussed with the creditor countries— and in the meantime the political difficulties in Asia multiply.

By Susan Strange, for London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.

—All photos by George Hunter of National Film Board

DOCTORS *in training at Halifax's Victoria General Hospital watch operation behind glass partition, ask questions through microphone (fr. row c.) Biggest obstacle to Health Plan has been shortage of workers.*

THAT WE MAY LIVE...

THE NATIONAL Health Program is now two years old. Initiated in May, 1948 it is a 50-50 proposition between the federal government and the provinces to extend provincial health services, aid medical research and further hospital construction. And what's been done so far?

Well, a glance at the balance sheet shows that the Federal Government's share has amounted to more than $31 million in each of the two years. A partial list of expenditures shows:

For the diagnosis and treatment of VD and tuberculosis: $3,500,000.

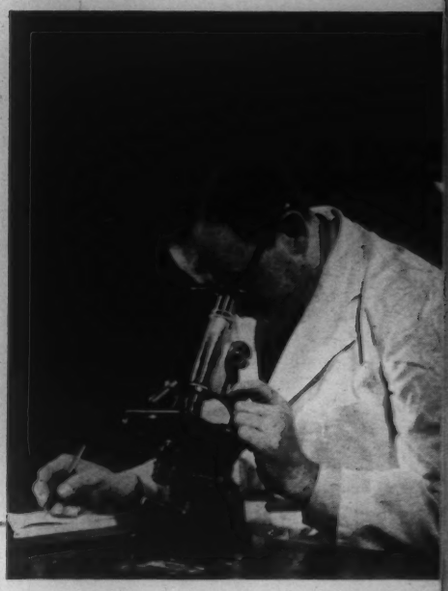
For health surveys: $625,000 on the basis of $5,000 for each province plus an additional amount according to population.

For crippled children: $500,000 annually. This means $4,000 basic to each province, remainder by population. The funds provide for treatment, surveys and research.

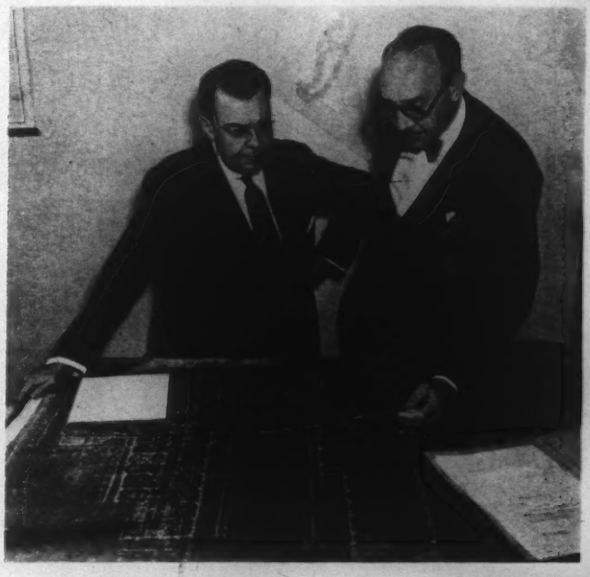
For public health grants: $4,500,000 on the basis of 35c per capita; this to assist in controlling communicable diseases and to develop programs in the field of child and maternal health.

For cancer research: $3,500,000 to be shared by universities and hospitals. For professional training of health workers: $5 million. At present, 1,400 Canadians are in training under the scheme.

For hospital construction: $13 million. This has, been or will be, matched by the provinces according to the share of federal funds received.



RESEARCH *(above) takes large shar of funds for cancer control. Fron surgically removed slice of sus pected tissue, researcher can de termine whether patient has dis ease. Whole process takes 30 min*



SPEARHEAD *of Health Plan is Canada's Minister of National Health and Welfare, Hon. Paul Martin. (l.) He is studying hospital sites with Gordon Hughes, Chief of the Dept. of Health's Hospital Design Division.*

HOSPITAL *for Sick Children (below at Toronto now nears completion partially built by $500,000 fed eral grant matched by province. T date, Ontario has received $3.7 mi lion for many major projects*

CRIPPLED *children gain new hope through Health Plan. Every child is re-examined by survey team sent out by province (left). Artificial limbs convalescence and therapeutic treatments are provided through public facilities.*

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FILMS

NEW SCREEN TESTS FOR THE STARS

JUDGE Stephen Jackson, Senator Ed Johnson's delegate to the film colony, has been described as "the loneliest man in Hollywood." His present plan, it is reported, is to turn loose a redemptive group of social workers among the "tense and emotionally maladjusted" folk of the film industry. While the introduction of such a group might relieve Judge Jackson's personal loneliness, it is unlikely to have much effect on the people of Hollywood, beyond making them madder than ever.

The sense of moral emergency which is so acute in the minds of Senator Johnson and Judge Jackson, doesn't exist in Hollywood at all. Hollywood claims to be simply a hardworking community doing a job that can only be injured by outside interference. Making pictures is its serious business, and the creation of scandal is an unfortunate but apparently inevitable sideline. Why then, for the sake of a crisis existing largely in the imagination of Senator Johnson, should it be treated as though it were a threatened area in need of a decontamination squad?

MARY LOWREY ROSS

Whether or not one accepts the Hollywood point of view, the practicability of introducing social worker squads into the film colony is certainly open to question. Do Judge Jackson and Senator Johnson intend to set up a social service centre, where Hollywood stars can go and get their tensions and maladjustments straightened out under federal supervision? If so, the plan is likely to turn out badly. Hollywood, in its present haughty mood, would never go near the place, and the staff would be left to gather its information about the film colony's private affairs in the same way as the rest of us—*i.e.*, under the hair dryer at the beauty parlor.

The alternative would be simply to turn the social workers loose on the film community, for the purpose of investigating and correcting the emotional difficulty of the stars, whether they liked it or not. This, too, sounds like a pretty risky enterprise. I should hate, for instance, to be the social worker assigned to the investigation and relief of, say, Mr. Humphrey Bogart's tensions and maladjustments, after one of his famous nights at El Morocco.

Unless Messrs. Johnson and Jackson can think up some better plan it seems likely that Hollywood will go right on confiding its troubles to its usual confidantes—Miss Louella Parsons, Miss Hedda Hopper, the various divorce court judges and the Associated Press.

BETTY Grable makes her first appearance in "Wabash Avenue" as a

honkytonk entertainer, wearing nothing much except a couple of yards of gold fringe. Then Victor Mature comes along and looks over her act, his eyelids drooping disapproval, his smile flashing ecstasy. He has his eye on class entertainment and he plans to reeducate the heroine for the purpose. "I'd like to reeducate you," screams the affronted Betty, "with a baseball bat."

This is a sure sign for any Grable follower that Betty is already in love. As a further hint, however, she takes off her shoes and throws them at him. He loves her too, and to prove it—for those who read the signs with their lips moving—he rips off a dozen yards of flame-colored ostrich trimming from her entrance costume and starts her on the road to triumph in nothing much but a modest slip. And naturally by the time she reaches the top—in yards and yards of pure organza—he is back in a honkytonk beating a piano. These sturdy plot-reversals are almost as essential to a Betty Grable picture as Betty Grable herself.

I still find it difficult, after all these years and pictures, to get entirely accustomed to Betty Grable. Her impeccable symmetry, dull peach finish, and improbable hair make her look exactly like a store window mannequin, so that there is no way of accounting for her energy, her occasional tantrums, and her determination to prove that she is just a simple warmhearted girl breaking her heart over the man she loves. "Wabash Avenue" didn't do anything to settle the problem.

"BUCCANEER'S GIRL" is a costume piece, involving piracy and a couple of routine fights at sea. Apart from this there isn't much to distinguish it from "Wabash Avenue." Yvonne de Carlo is the star in "Buccaneer's Girl" and she too is cast as a singer and dancer who meets a handsome adventurer, treats him with effrontery and loves him with simple devotion. There are slight variations in custom here however. Yvonne doesn't operate in a honkytonk, but is attached to the establishment of a New Orleans Madame (Elsa Lanchester) who runs a sort of concert agency under police licence. That's how Yvonne got to the Governor's Ball, where she engaged in a knockdown fight with the Governor's niece because the latter walked out on one of her numbers. Yvonne also slaps the hero's face, and bites a couple of people. The society in New Orleans looked a little more elegant than the society along Wabash Avenue, but the Wabash manners were better.

—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

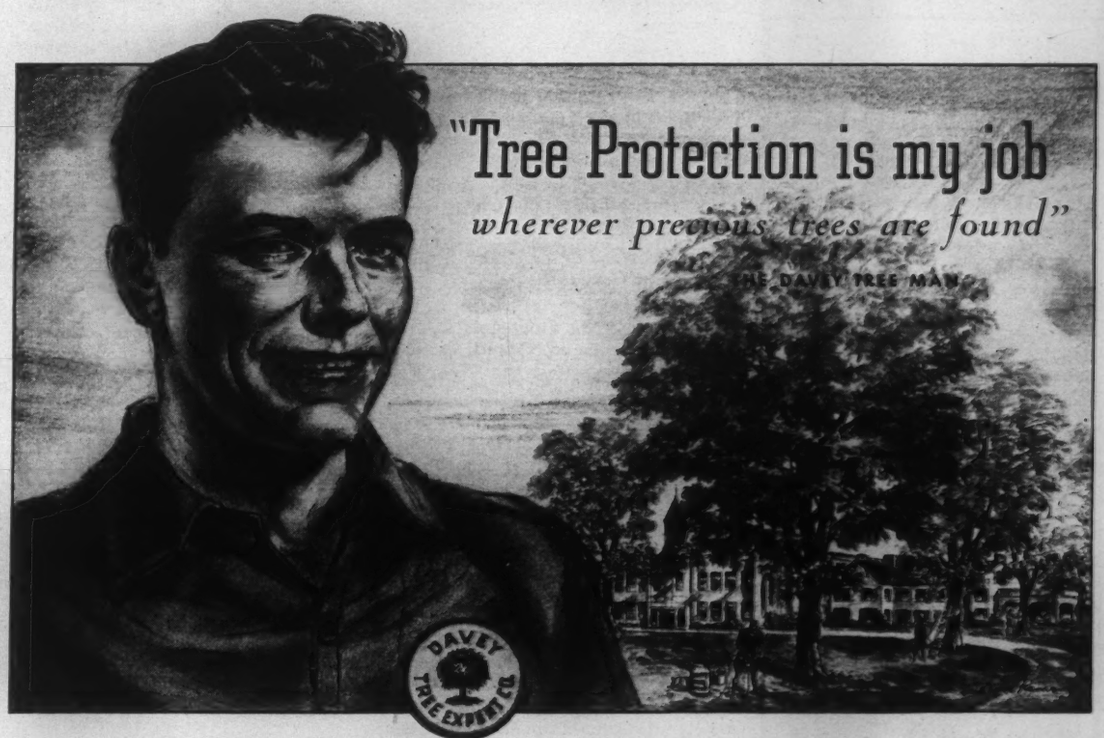
—MGM

"WABASH AVENUE"

■ In the recent Canadian Film awards, the University of Toronto Film Society received a special citation on its "As the Twig is Bent". This amateur entry is a documentary about the University Settlement. Last year Henry Kaplan was asked by the Society to direct a short film, chose the children of the Settlement. A recent U of T graduate, Kaplan has been doing some splendid directing among amateur theatre and University groups in Toronto. The music score of the film by John Beckwith.

■ Robert Speaight, a former Dominion Drama Festival adjudicator, has directed a French production of "Romeo and Juliet" for *Les Compagnons* in Montreal. Previously this season he directed them in a French translation of "Murder in the Cathedral." For his Romeo he picked Jean Coutu to whom he has awarded the best actor award in the 1948 DDF.

■ On May 16 Michel Saint Denis, Dominion Drama Festival Adjudicator, speaks in Hart House Theatre, Toronto; on the 17th in London, Ont. He is on his way back to England, after the final DDF adjudication in Calgary.



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FESTIVAL'S OVERSEER

Park Jamieson Pilots Drama Festival With Shrewdness and Enthusiasm

PARK JAMIESON. . . . Dominion Drama Festival. . . . To many Canadians following the progress of our National Drama these names are synonymous.

But everyone does not approve the close union. David Park Jamieson, KC, was aware of that as he left for the annual final play-offs of Regional winning plays being held this week in Calgary's Grand Theatre.

In 1932 the Earl of Bessborough founded the Festival. In 1934 he observed mildly:

"A renaissance of the Drama is taking place in Canada."

Now a quote from a Brief presented on behalf of the Governors to the Royal Commission on National Development in Arts, Letters and Sciences:

"The Dominion Drama Festival, in addition to being the show window for the best work produced in Canada, should be a stepping stone to a career in the theatre for those who are qualified and desire to make it their life work."

From its beginnings Park Jamieson, as member of the first executive council and Governor, has been a cog in this dramatic cultural wheel. With the passing of Colonel Henry Osborne of exquisite taste, mercurial Nella Jefferis and others, the Sarnia lawyer, bachelor, producer of plays, Bencher Law Society of Upper Canada and DDF Chairman has become entrenched as figurehead, promoter, chief policy maker when finals arrive.

This worries Park a little. He observes engagingly: "I'm afraid I'm inclined to be a dictator in jobs to be done, demanding perfection without regard to human limitations and failings, but hope I have been mellowing in recent years with my own inability to take care of the jobs at hand."

Jamieson has attended all final festivals and known all adjudicators. S. R. Littlewood, final adjudicator in 1939, presented him with his photograph inscribed: "To the beloved dictator with gratitude and admiration."

The recipient says: "I sometimes doubt the 'beloved' part."

Dominion Drama Festivals have top-drawer social appeal. Some Regional members would prefer less VIP emphasis, more on working actor-group personnel.

The Festival was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1935. Lord Bessborough nominated the first Governors: one third retire each year. Successors are appointed at the annual general court of Governors during the final festival. Governors also appoint an executive committee. Between festivals responsibility rests on the Chairman and hard-working Honorary Director, Dr. Alan Skinner of London.

The "Royal Charter" aspect bewilders some members; others treat it as a "Medes-and-Persians" document.

David Park Jamieson was born in Forest, Ontario, 1903; his parents, David Craig Jamieson and Nellie Wiseman Park. Now that his father and mother are gone he continues to make his home with his sister. He was educated in Sarnia public schools, Collegiate, and Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

Debonair

Wearing his hat, Park looks younger than his years. With thinning hair, his bare head assumes a rather egg-shaped appearance. His voice has slight prep-school intonation. He presents a polished, sometimes elegant appearance: suits are well-tailored, fairly conservative. He likes striped ties and, in his buttonhole, a carnation, which he dubs "posy." In manner he is genial, eyes friendly; inclined, at intervals, to take on a shrewd, legal look.

Park Jamieson was called to the Bar in 1924 with Honors. He is a member of Taylor, Jamieson, Know, Mallon and Fowler, Sarnia legal firm. He served with RCAF 1941-45; awarded MBE 1943 and is still active in militia matters.

When he was younger, Park enjoyed Ontario walking and canoe trips. Later he liked to sail the Great Lakes in the motor cruiser *Astraea* of which he was part-owner with Judge Fuller. Then he preferred a 36-foot sloop. Now he goes to Florida, Nassau or Jamaica for winter vacations and keeps his connection with Sarnia Tennis Club and Riding Club—past president of both, Sarnia Yacht Club of which he is ex-commodore, Canadian Club, Country Club, Ottawa, University Club, Toronto. He is active in Conservative party work.

DDF Chairman Jamieson has a large library and collection of Canadian art, including Emily Carr, A. Y. Jackson, J. S. Hallam, George Pepper,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 39

—Randolph Macdonald
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BOOKS

CONTROLS FOR WAR AND FOR PEACE

BRITISH WAR ECONOMY, An Official History —*H.M. Stationery Office, London—21s.*

FOR EVERY hundred people who read Mr. Churchill's war histories perhaps two will read this record. Yet to read it alongside Mr. Churchill is to be powerfully impressed with the truth of his comment about how simplified great issues become at the top.

Messrs. Hancock and Gowing, who have compiled this book as the first volume in a series of "civil war histories", have made a surprisingly readable affair out of their detailed account of how the British economy was mobilized for war. As they say of the National Service Bill, which conscripted men between 18½ and 50 and women between 20 and 30, "it was a system which demanded for the State the services of men and women on a scale that Britain's totalitarian enemies never dared ask of their own people".

To North American readers the most impressive thing in the record is the extent to which the British Government, after the shocks and despairs of the spring of 1940, was able to enlist the whole resources of the nation with such popular consent that the Government's powers never seemed to be exercised *on* the public, but rather on its behalf. While the battles and high level negotiations are no doubt the more dramatic part of the war story, the heart of it is perhaps embedded more truly in this account of the ever-extending control over Britain's whole economy.

The authors make no attempt to hide mistakes, bungles and unnecessary disputes, though they are tiresomely austere in maintaining the anonymity of the main characters. For the present and the future the appalling administrative task of national mobilization is of greater relevance than a purely military or diplomatic history. It bears vitally on the currency crisis of today; and this is the only available case history for countries such as Canada and the United States which would certainly find themselves, in the event of another war, involved in a mobilization such as they have never yet tried.

This book should be required reading for anyone concerned with planning wartime controls, or indeed for anyone who believes in controls whether in war or peace.—*M.B.*

COLD TABLET

THE PINK HOUSE—Nelia Gardner White—*Macmillan—$3.75.*

THERE are one or two new twists in this love story that carry you along—if not with panting excitement — at least with interest. For one thing the heroine is not pretty — a welcome change from the usual too gorgeous girls. She's even a cripple. And Aunt Poll runs the heroine a close second for interest. That's another shock, too. For Aunt Poll isn't wicked or witty. She's a plain, down-to-earth person who doesn't believe in coddling. But don't get the idea she is a homespun character. She's quite herself. Otherwise the story moves along in the usual channels of unrequited love, set this time in New England—but could be anywhere. Girl gets man in the final chapter but it's a close call. The book is good, light entertainment for reading in bed when you have a cold —as this reviewer had.—*M.N.*

—Leja Gorska

NELIA GARDNER WHITE

THE GOOD AND BAD

THE STRANGE LAND — by Ned Calmer — *Saunders—$3.75.*

COLUMBIA Broadcasting System war correspondent Ned Calmer writes with a slow burning conviction that front-line troops were a bunch of saints and that staff planners in rear areas were sinners. He focusses his spotlight on a five-day operation called Uppercut in November, 1944, somewhere around the position of the U.S. Ninth Army this side of the Roer River in Germany. He keeps the spotlight squarely on his thesis and so makes a pretty good show of it.

But as any soldier who saw more of the war than one bailiwick will tell you, staff planning was not such a patent routine of glory-seeking generals and fawning aides as Calmer makes out. There undoubtedly were exceptional examples of the Calmer variety of brass, but he keys his book to suggest that they were the rule and not the exception.

Overlooking this weakness, let's consider the story structure. About twelve people—11 officers and men and a WAC officer—think their pieces and move the story forward by a series of streams of consciousness.

The device lets Calmer slice cross-sections from the minds of his saints and sinners. The job is workmanlike. An opinionated, Roosevelt-hating war correspondent makes the link between the boys on the hot end of the war and the general (with his aides) having himself a time in lechery and glory-planning.

The operation—an ill-timed crossing of a river with inadequate supplies, poor weather for air support,

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and no replacements—is a gem of tactical description. This is all the more remarkable since the entire conflict is developed in the separate viewpoints of the protagonists. The effect on a reader is penetrating. For a story-telling method, the author could not step out of the picture more if he tried.

But for that thesis of saints and sinners, Calmer gets into every act. —*J.Y.*

SWEEP

THE SASKATCHEWAN — Marjorie Wilkins Campbell—*Clarke, Irwin*—$4.50.

IN THE MOST recent addition to the excellent *Rivers of America* series, Marjorie Wilkins Campbell traces the romantic past of the mighty Saskatchewan River in such an interesting way that the book reads like a novel. And no wonder: her subject is in its own right endowed with a rich background of intrepid adventurers, bold pathfinders, courageous homesteaders and brilliant if erratic rebels. Men like Samuel Hearne, Peter Pond, David Thompson, Alexander Henry (the younger), John Rowand, Vérendrye and Riel are but a few of the many who find a rightful place in this book.

Collectors of *Canadiana*, for whom "The Saskatchewan" is a definite must, will perhaps be most appreciative of the author's fascinating account of the years-long hostility toward each other displayed by the Hudson's Bay Company, the North West Company and the XY Company. But the book is not exclusively a history. It is geography and biography as well.

Throughout the entire story the great river rages, untamed killer of men and wrecker of steamboats. Customs of the Indians are clearly described; any fairly intelligent reader could prepare a batch of pemmican after reading the book. Many will remember Charles M. ("Rainmaker") Hatfield who during a period of serious drouth undertook by legal contract to produce rain and gave complete satisfaction. Clever chapter-title: Best in West by a Dam Site.—*J.B.*

CLARE BICE

ACROSS THE DESK

ACROSS CANADA— Clare Bice—*MacMillan*—$2.75.

■ Young Roddy fishes for lobster off Nova Scotia; Lucien taps the maple trees for syrup in the forest of Quebec; Cathy helps her parents work an Ontario farm; Jacob harvests wheat on the Prairies; Marty thrills to the exploits of the high-riggers and boom-men among the tall timbers of BC. All Canadian children, all living different lives and all comparative strangers to each other. Clare Bice tells their stories in a simple, pleasant, unaffected style and, in doing so, draws the community of young Canada closer together by showing how its members differ in pursuits and attitudes and how much they have in common as citizens of a democratic confederation.

Charmingly illustrated by the author; suitable for children from eight to twelve.

CONFLICT — William A. Plenderleith — *Ryerson*—$3.50.

■ From the journals, diaries and documents of the period of the American Revolutionary War, a British Columbia scholar has constructed a novel packed with more or less undigested historical data and with sailors, villains, heroes, etc., that have no pretensions to verisimilitude. Heavily larded with "Avasts!" and "Belays!", it has the spurious smack of adventure that should make it ideal reading for any red-blooded, literarily insensitive *Canadiana* collector.

Grandmother Rescues 7 Children from Farm Blaze

Mrs. Jessie Fairbairn, 72, of Barrie, Ont., WINS DOW AWARD

A 6-room frame farm-house in Ontario's Vespra Township narrowly escaped being the scene of a terrible tragedy a short time ago when the cool heroism of a 72-year-old grandmother saved the lives of 7 children.

Mrs. Jessie Fairbairn had been bathing a baby when one of the youngsters screamed that the upstairs section of the house was on fire. Making sure the report was true, Mrs. Fairbairn took the baby and a 1-year-old girl in her arms and carried them outside.

Then, in spite of her 72 years, and the fact that she had recently broken her wrist, the courageous grandmother re-entered the burning building.

Flames leaped at her down the stairwell, but Mrs. Fairbairn didn't hesitate. Choking from the smoke, she ran up the stairs and led the four remaining children down to safety.

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SPORTS

THOSE RUGBY RUCTIONS

The Reasons Were Partially Cash And Partially Something Else

WHAT with the amateur hockey season winding up in a blaze of glory in Montreal and Calgary, and the International League baseball season opening in Toronto and Montreal, to say nothing of Toronto's first Sunday double-header and an international soccer match, the rugby interests were hard put to it to get the eye and ear of the sports fan in the past fortnight.

They managed it, though, through the simple expedient of publicly shaking up Canada's best publicized club: the Toronto Argonauts. The story was good enough to hit the front pages in Toronto, and sports-page headlines elsewhere in the country.

The pay-off item concerned Royal Copeland, who is beyond any question the best running back in Canadian rugby, and a pass-catcher of something more than ordinary ability. Copeland left the Argos, apparently under circumstances of amicability on both sides, to line up with Calgary Stampeders. The motivating force was cash, an alleged $7,500 worth of it.

—CP

CASH *registered with Copeland, ace Toronto Argonaut backfielder here signing with Calgary Stampeders. Coach Les Lear (left) and President Tom Brook are pleased with the deal.*

At the same time two other Scullers, lineman Don Durno and halfback Doug Pyzer, announced that they would sample the air in and around Edmonton this coming Fall. Here the reason was partially cash and partially something else.

The something else goes back a few months, to the decision by the Argo management to kick longtime coach Ted Morris upstairs to the post of manager, while his place was taken by a top-ranking American coach.

While Morris has consistently claimed to be quite satisfied with this arrangement, it is obvious now that many of his players were not. It is possible that they were appalled at the prospect of playing under a tutor who had never seen a single game of Canadian rugby. It is more likely that they felt that their old pal, Morris, had received a rough deal.

The resignation of Argo executive John Stuart, which occurred simultaneously with the announcement of the player shifts, had little or nothing to do with the Morris business. Stuart had, in fact, a lot to do with the signing of new coach Frank Clair.

The reason, of course, for all this sudden determined interest in salaries and contracts on the part of football players is that starting next year a reserve clause in all contracts becomes effective.

The reserve clause is the highly controversial device, familiar in baseball and hockey circles, whereby athletic clubs avoid cutting their own throats and instead cut the throats of their players. It simply says that when a boy has been signed on the dotted line by one club, he can't go and play with any other club without first obtaining a release from the outfit which originally lined him up.

This is fine for the club owners. It abolishes the old reactionary, *laissez faire* practice of players selling their services to the highest bidder, of shopping around like any ordinary businessman looking for the best offer.

Under the reserve clause, a player doesn't have to accept the terms offered him. That would *really* be slavery. But if he doesn't accept, or reach some compromise, he just doesn't play and that's the end of it.

In all fairness, it must be pointed out that the reserve clause has arguments in its favor. It protects a poor club (financially speaking) from raids by more affluent competitors. It adds to the importance of a team developing its own younger players and so contributing to junior sport. And it brings an element of stability into things. Many people think, however, that at least when it is used in professional sport it is just as illegal as it can be. In any event, the baseball magnates have gone a long distance out of their way to keep it from coming before the courts.

It can probably be confidently anticipated that there will be a great deal more interprovincial travel on the part of rugby stars before the first kickoff in August or September. Canada is lovely in the summer, and travel is very broadening. It is sometimes also very lucrative.—*K.M.*

NAME THE CHAMP?

A NEWS report says that Britain's professional cycling champion has been named the country's "sportsman of the year," with a soccer star and a cricketer finishing well back. It would be interesting to know how many Canadians would name Canada's professional cycling champion, if any.

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INTERMISSION

The Flying Squadrons

by J. E. Middleton

LUTHER PARKES, who is "Loot" to everyone around Elginfield, drove down to Toronto the other day; not speedily. He would have made the 140 miles in four hours or so but for a prolonged dinner at Guelph and some tire trouble in the late afternoon. But he arrived: comfortable and well-content.

When reminded that a jet plane had covered the distance between Crumlin and Malton airports in eleven minutes he wore a peaceful smile.

"One fellow does that," he said. "Maybe it will be months before another 'equals the record' as the newspapers say—to make us sit up. But all this time thousands of ordinary people are making the trip by car in three or four hours, and arriving in plenty of time.

"Some fools will do it a lot faster. Up our way a fellow went through the village at about 70 and hit Aunt Mary Barker. She was dead when they picked her up, fifty feet away. The driver never stopped, and nobody got his number.

"People all over this country who didn't know Aunt Mary, will say 'Another accident. Too bad!' and forget it. But we say it's murder, just as certainly as if the son-of-a—I mean, the swine—had hit her with an axe.

"All this rage for speed is the very devil. Preparation for war, they call it. Training young fellows to fly faster than sound; getting ready for wholesale murder."

HE LISTENED to the objection that speed of communication was all to the good. It enabled the statesmen to get into personal touch with one another; made for a better understanding among the nations and lessened the danger of war.

"When I read about them fellows," he replied, "I think of our pasture field behind the barn, the way it was last summer."

That is one of Loot's oddities; finding a parallel for any event that "makes the Front Page" the world over. A diplomatic trouble between Sofia and Belgrade reminds him of two neighbors who went to law over a line fence. The strife between Communists and Cardinals calls to his mind old Joe Pierce, who got in a terrible sweat because his daughter wanted to marry a Presbyterian; the Pierces are Baptists, hardshell. Loot reduces world problems to scale, and, so, understands them better than most people.

"We had a dry summer," he went on. "The cattle found the picking pretty lean and I was feeding ensilage a lot earlier than usual. One Sunday afternoon I took a walk in the pasture field and watched the grasshoppers go a-whooping up and down, some on wings, some on the jump. There didn't seem to be any particular reason for their hurry. The grass everywhere was like thin, brown wire. I don't suppose they could make a meal off it, no matter where they went.

"MEANWHILE I saw a lot of ants, dragging the white ant grubs into the nest, after having spread them out in the sun. That was their business and they were minding it, and I fancy that the grasshoppers never even noticed them.

"Well, sir, I thought of the Government fellows all going somewhere or other in a terrible hurry. Here today, in London tomorrow, in Washington the day after, and not getting any forrarder in settling the world's troubles. Maybe Lake Success is a success as a lake; but as a conference it is anything but.

"WHEREVER high-muck-a-mucks go, if they had time to look, they'd see a lot of little people, like us, busy as the deuce, trying to get three meals a day for themselves, their wives and children, and not giving a hoot for what the fellow calls 'ideologies.' They want to work, and play. They want protection from thieves and bullies, home-grown or foreign. And pretty often the home-grown are the more troublesome. I don't know if wars can be stopped; though it's worth while trying, even if it means flying all over the map. Wars come only once in a while, but trouble from employer-bullies, labor-bullies, small-time swindlers and dam'-fool motorists is an every-day affair in all countries that fancy themselves as modern and progressive. Maybe the diplomats and officials might think a bit more about the little people who are certainly up against it.

"My father used to tell about an English chap who made and peddled little bunches of wood for kindling. He was slow, but regular; called on his customers every two weeks, sure as taxes. When some one suggested that he might speed up a bit he said, 'Well, there be some that goes rootin' and tootin' about, but I find I gets to Saturday night as soon as any of 'em.'"

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

Couturier Touch for a Cardigan

"JEWELS" *change cardigan into evening jacket. (Shown half completed.)*

RANSACK* *jewel boxes for treasure trove.*

DRESS UP your cardigan woolknit with a yoke of jewellery. You can buy fake jewels from the Five and Ten, or collect them from your own jewel box. With this festive decoration you can wear your glittered cardigan with everything — sports clothes, afternoon frocks, evening finery — and save yourself expense of buying an evening jacket.

There are many ways of adding glitter to your sweater. One way, shown in the photographs, is to take necklaces and sew them around the yoke. It isn't necessary to take the beads apart—just continue with a new strand where the previous one ends, running the needle through the clasp to anchor it securely.

This is the jewellery used in pictures:

Rope of pearls two-and-one-half yards long; triple-strand bracelet in gunmetal pearls; seed pearls caged in gold links; two seven-strand chokers, one in crystal and one in gold; braided jade-green beaded choker . . . all purchased at the accommodating Five and Ten. As centrepiece for neckline, use a large jewelled clasp.

Another trick is to mark off a diamond or jacquard motif in white chalk (which you can brush off later). Buy a half-pound of rhinestones and spot them throughout the entire body of your pull-over, following chalk lines. Any rhinestones, or loose pearls, you may have in your possession from old necklaces make a fine ornamental finish to caps of the sleeves. Or they can pose as a belt when sewn as a one-inch border around the waistline of a sweater.

It is predicted that the sweater top is going to return in a big way — strong this summer, even stronger come Fall — worn with long sleeves, short sleeves, high necks, low necks, and sometimes even neckless. It is the answer to the perennial question "How can I add variety to my wardrobe?" Wear these woolknit tops with skirts of organdy, net, starched linen in black or white, and pleated wool-jersey. There will be a strong preference for flame-red, flame yellow, soft pastels and Almighty Black.

—Paramount

GLORIA SWANSON, *retired silent movie star, has new television and screen career.*

She's Glamorous—She's Forty!

by Bernice Coffey

THERE'S A MODERN Cinderella story, and it has nothing whatever to do with pumpkins, glass slippers, and the rest of the fairy tale props. It's the story of what is happening today to the woman who is forty plus—of her status in the social and economic scheme.

At a meeting of the Toilet Goods Association held in Toronto, Louise Payne Benjamin, an American beauty expert, tipped off her businessmen listeners:

"I don't know whether or not it can be called a trend yet, but three of the most appealing ladies of the screen are grandmothers . . . . Marlene Dietrich, Joan Bennett and Gloria Swanson. We may be due for a grandmother vogue!

Other Audience

"In fact, I'm not sure it isn't already here, except that we have been so busy looking at teenagers and young marrieds, and the wonderful baby crop, we may have been just a bit blind about the audience at the other end of the scale. Beautiful babies we have always had, and high school girls, and young matrons. Never have we had such grandmothers as we are having today!"

In the first place, Mrs. Benjamin points out, there are so many more of them. Metropolitan Life Insurance records show that, since the turn of the century, women have extended their life expectancy more than 18 years. And they haven't stopped yet. Women are living longer. They are staying healthier. They are more active in every way. Statistics tell us they control the money. Moreover, these healthy, prosperous older women come to a time in their lives when they probably have more leisure than they have ever had before.

Grandmother may not look like Marlene Dietrich, but she watches her figure, and quite often has a better posture than her own granddaughters. Pocketbook-wise, she is in a position to outbuy that granddaughter.

"What more do you want in a buying audience?" Mrs. Benjamin asked her listeners. Once business and industry decide to start wooing the over-forty group we may find the older woman being glorified as enthusiastically in advertising as her teen-age granddaughter.

The older woman has already made invaluable contributions in the social scheme of things. Given time, she is likely to make many more. It is she who is responsible for most of our well-run clubs. She is the backbone of nearly all organizations and movements that depend on volunteer work. She's community-minded, though not notably politically-minded.

Science has added years to her life. It has made it possible, too, for her to be attractive, if not downright glamorous. Mother Machree's description just doesn't fit mother or grandmother any more.

Forty Facts

Already a book* written specially for this up-and-coming group of women has gone on the market in the United States. It is called "Beauty After Forty." Author is Edyth Thornton McLeod, a stunning looking sophisticate who admits to being forty-plus. She's a good example of the "Silverette," a term she herself coined to describe the hair color of many older women. All of Mrs. McLeod's work has been in fields related to the cosmetic industry, but in recent years she has turned her attention mainly to the Woman Over Forty. Not only does she write books for the forty-ish, she also lectures, arranges fashion shows to their taste.

Mrs. McLeod's book covers beauty, health, diet, mental attitudes. Here is how she sums it up with Forty Facts For After Forty:

1. Forty isn't fatal—it's fulfillment!
2. Life After Forty can be fun!
3. There IS a future After Forty!
4. Life doesn't begin at forty—but it doesn't end, either!
5. Put your accent on dignity, not on dimples!
6. It's better to be fair, fat and forty than fatigued, fretful and faded!
7. You CAN improve on nature! And there's usually plenty of room for it!
8. Fat begins at forty! Fight it with fervor!
9. Never say, "They didn't do THAT when I was a girl!"
10. Careers are a challenge and often well-met After Forty!
11. Listen to your children, sometimes they ARE right!
12. If you are losing your husband maybe it's your After-Forty failure to function as a wife!
13. The greatest romance of our time was played by a man and woman over forty!
14. There are four periods in a woman's life. The last begins at forty, you CAN make it a success!
15. When your hair turns to silver, don't let it tarnish!
16. Walk, don't "waddle!"
17. Accept your maturity gracefully, you've got it anyway!
18. The more attractive you look, the more success you'll have with your life, your job, and your family!
19. Face forty with a stout heart, not with a stout body!
20. Growing old isn't a calamity, it's just nature!
21. After Forty make the most of make-up!
22. Hands tell your age even when *you* don't!
23. Either dramatize your gray hair or dye it!
24. After Forty you can laugh at tragedies because you know that they so often turn out to be comedies!
25. Your experience with living is the background of your poise!
26. If romance comes your way don't refuse it—embrace it!
27. A little rouge goes a long way After Forty!
28. Don't relax in slacks if you aren't sleek and slender!
29. Don't envy youth, you've had yours!
30. Just as surely as we live, just so surely we grow old!
31. In your After-Forty sex life, don't let fear make you a frozen female!
32. Eyeglasses give you sure sight, and you look younger because you *are* sure!
33. A becoming hat is the After-Forty woman's halo!
34. For evening glamour, the less glitter the better!
35. After Forty your corset is your "control!"
36. You don't have to be young to be lovely!
37. Metabolism IS more important than make-up, sure—but your make-up SHOWS!
38. If young men try to marry you, it may not be your sex appeal but your "cent$" appeal!
39. It's better to have your age than your waistline—in the forties!
40. Forty is a state of mind! Dramatize your GRAY HAIR and capitalize on your GRAY MATTER!

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NOW on a European tour is pianist **Mary Syme.** Born in London, Ont., Mary made her orchestral debut in 1945 with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. During 1944-45 she did a half hour radio program from Hamilton, with a string ensemble. The next four years saw her studying with Horszowski in New York; saw her Town Hall début. Then she returned to Canada for concert work, rolled up 84 appearances. She has appeared on CBC Wednesday Night Distinguished Artists; Chopin series; Radio Caravan, Montreal, and Startime. Her summer tour will take her to England, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Italy. And she has been invited to play with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on her return.

—Rice and Bell
MARY SYME

■ A search for America's most beautiful ballet dancers ended with a Canadian in the group. She is **Wanda Stevenson** of Victoria. The dancers will appear in a movie called at the moment "Desert Hawk."

■ A $1,500 scholarship awarded by the Canadian Federation of University Women is to be shared by two women. One is **Beatrice Worsley,** a graduate of the University of Toronto and now studying at Cambridge University, England. The other is **Gwladys Downes** of Victoria. She is studying at the Sorbonne in Paris.

■ **Jane Weston,** Toronto radio commentator, is in Douglas, Arizona—the guest of the Chamber of Commerce and radio station KAWT. Last year Jane interviewed a lady from Douglas; received the invitation for an official visit. She took a friendly greeting from Toronto's Mayor McCallum to Douglas's mayor.

■ First Manitoba bursary winner for the Second War Memorial of the IODE is **Donna Young** of Winnipeg. Donna is in second year Commerce at U of Manitoba. **Mrs. J. D. Detwiler** of London, Ont., National Education Secretary, made the presentation.

■ On another of her cross-Canada jaunts, Vancouverite **Reta Myers,** President, Canadian Women's Press Club, stopped off long enough in Hamilton, Ont., to reinstate the Hamilton Branch of CWPC membership. **Mrs. Marjorie Oliver** of London, Ontario Vice-President, was also there. The meeting elected **Mrs. Marjorie Freeman Campbell** as Branch President.

■ In the 43rd Alberta Musical Festival **Geraldine Mason** of Edmonton won the Calgary Women's Musical Club cup with 180 out of 200 in the open piano class.

■ **Miss Marion Lindenburgh,** Director of the McGill School for Graduate Nurses is to receive an honorary degree from the University of BC.

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Woman of the Week:

NB's Mrs. Fergusson

by Stuart Trueman

SHE'S the only woman in Canada who is a Regional Director of Family Allowances.

Before that, she was only woman Regional Enforcement Counsel for Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

And before that—well, we could go on listing them. But it's sufficient to say that Mrs. A. S. Fergusson of Fredericton, NB, has done so many "men's" jobs so well that nowadays folks in her home province hardly raise an eyebrow when she is given another unaccustomed task to tackle.

Her career is the more remarkable when it is remembered that back in 1926, when Muriel McQueen of Shediac was wed to Aubrey S. Fergusson, everyone (including herself) thought she was destined to play the role of housewife for the rest of her life. Her professional interlude as a barrister was assumed to be finished.

MRS. A. S. FERGUSSON

For her part, Muriel McQueen had determined while she was still a junior teen-ager that she would follow in the footsteps of her lawyer father, James McQueen. She wasn't swayed from this ambition even when, as an arts student at Mount Allison University, she met her future husband, who was going on after graduation to take his law course at Harvard. Though she knew she wouldn't practise very long, the girl studied law in her father's office for four years and in 1925 passed the New Brunswick bar exams.

For the next year she enjoyed the workaday experience of being a lawyer, in association with her father. Then came marriage, setting up housekeeping in the northern New Brunswick town of Grand Falls. The next nine or ten years were a happy, domestic time.

Then, in 1936, everything changed. Mr. Fergusson became ill with disabilities incurred in War I. His wife was re-admitted to the bar, practised with him until his death in 1942.

She was "Judge Fergusson" in those days. In 1936 she had taken on a number of her husband's public duties in an acting capacity, was ratified in these appointments after he died. Among them were: Judge of the Probate Court for Victoria County, Clerk of the County Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Town Solicitor for Grand Falls.

In addition, she continued her husband's law practice and operated his insurance business.

Late the next year Mrs. Fergusson left Grand Falls for Saint John to become Assistant Enforcement Counsel for the Prices Board. Within a few months she stepped up to be Regional Enforcement Counsel.

Here it might be mentioned that Mrs. Fergusson's recreations, too, have a tendency to invade man's domain.

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Her favorite summer sport: Fly-fishing for Atlantic silver salmon at Ogilvy Lodge on the Restigouche River.

(What we've been getting around to saying is that she sent her boss, F. A. McGregor, a 35-pound salmon as a present. This shook him — not her thoughtfulness, but the fact that a woman had reeled in such a trophy.)

Three years ago Mrs. Fergusson became Regional Director of Family Allowances for New Brunswick—but not until after a controversy that sent ripples across front pages throughout Canada.

The Civil Service Commission had thoughtlessly prefaced its original advertisement of the regional director's job with the two words: "Men only." Women's organizations flew to the attack, insisting that here was a public appointment which a woman could fill to perfection if the right one could be found. A spokesman for the Health and Welfare Department hurriedly offered explanations: "A clerical mistake . . . . the department had no intention of discriminating against women. . . ."

So it was re-listed as a vacancy "For Men or Women" applicants—and in the subsequent tests Mrs. Fergusson won out. With her legal background and her enthusiasm for social welfare, her interest in legislation affecting women and children, she seemed to fit the role exactly.

Thus she became director of a family allowance administration which requires 72 employees, which in 1949 handled monthly payments totalling $13,153,918 to 72,191 families.

Active Member

Her life-long contact with many welfare and other organizations, Mrs. Fergusson says, has proved helpful in understanding social problems that come before her constantly.

She is on the board of the Children's Aid Society, Fredericton, and the Victorian Order of Nurses. An executive member of the Local Council of Women, she is immediate Past President of the Provincial Council of Women, is on the national board of the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women as Chairman of the Legislation Committee.

Also Mrs. Fergusson is a member of the board of regents of Mount Allison University, her alma mater. She has been active in practically all the well-known women's and girls' organizations—everything from the CGIT and the Girl Guides to the Women's Institutes, University Women's Clubs, Canadian Clubs, IODE. And, of course, she is a member of the provincial and national bar associations.

But she reserves a special place in her affections for a little group she founded herself—the Grand Falls Literary Club, a women's cultural forum which continues to thrive buoyantly.

Probably there's only one club which she belongs to but hasn't taken much part in—Fredericton Golf Club. She has played only once or twice. Each Spring she makes a resolution to find time to learn the game, things always seem to interfere. But she doesn't let anything interfere with her annual fishing holiday. Her record last year: eight salmon, including one weighing 21 pounds.

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Victorian:

Regina's Graduate

by Ruth M. Buck

THIS spring hundreds of girls will graduate from universities across Canada. Regina can claim as a citizen the oldest woman graduate in the Dominion—Mrs. W. W. Andrews. She is not the first. That distinction went to Miss Harriet Stewart who graduated from Mount Allison in 1882, and who used to live in Regina. Mrs. Andrews knew her.

She also remembers distinctly the graduation in 1883 of the first woman in Medicine, and how young and pretty she looked in a dress and bonnet of brown silk, on the day she received her degree from Victoria College.

Yet it would be a mistake to say that the graduates of today may look more bride-like in white. That brown silk was an actual wedding dress. The graduate was married within a few days to one of her classmates and practised medicine in partnership with him, as Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen.

In 1884 Queen's University conferred degrees in Medicine and in Arts on its first class of five women. Two weeks earlier that same year, Mrs. Andrews received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Victoria College in Cobourg. She was Nellie Greenwood then. Her family came from the State of Maine to live in Cobourg soon after she completed her high school education. She was admitted with no apparent hesitation to Victoria College.

That it should be to a college founded by Egerton Ryerson was something of a coincidence, for the Greenwoods were descended from a branch of the same family, from Ryersons who remained in the United States after the Revolution.

She Remembers

Names of people and places—one after the other they recall to her alert memory stories exact in every detail. The listener may be confused. Mrs. Andrews is not. Dates are very definite to her. Accounts of the American Revolution are part of her family history. She might say that she can almost remember incidents of the Civil War. When it comes to the history of Victoria College, she is an authority.

With all that in mind it may seem anticlimax to say that Mrs. Andrews also remembers the Regina cyclone. Scores of others remember it clearly too. The unwary may often overlook the revelation of that memory for the cyclone struck Regina in 1912.

Dr. Andrews was principal then of Regina College. Mrs. Andrews is still interested in its work. Her home is near, and she visits the College often. She usually attends the meetings of the University Women's Club, of which she is an honorary and a charter member. This year she joined one of its study groups, in music appreciation. She finds so much to learn, so much to read. Everything seems to interest her. It is never hard to see in her the eager student who enrolled at Victoria College 70 years ago.

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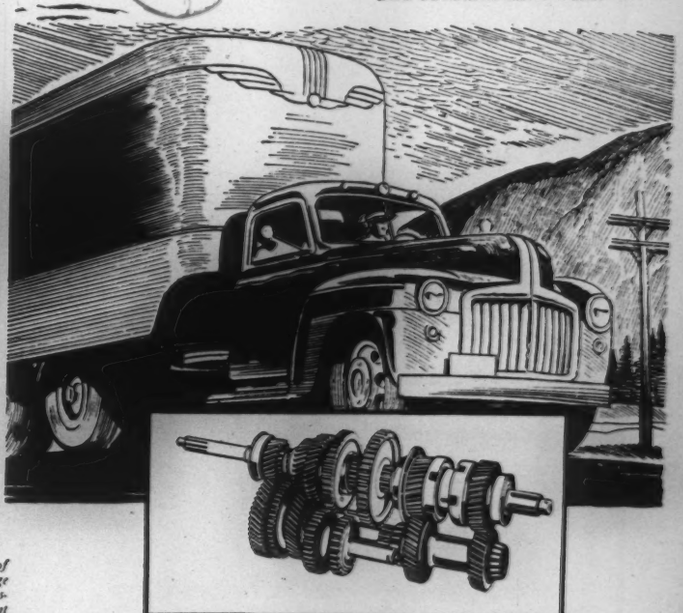

The gleaming grille and other parts of trucks and cars are Nickel-plated. Nickel has lasting beauty

"The Romance of Nickel" a 60-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

Forty-three years of research have uncovered hundreds of uses for Nickel in the United States and other countries. Now Nickel exports bring in millions of U.S. dollars yearly. These dollars help pay the wages of the 14,000 Nickel employees in Canada and also help pay Canadian railwaymen, lumbermen, iron and steel workers and other men and women making supplies for the Nickel mines, smelters and refineries.

IN EVERY LIFE

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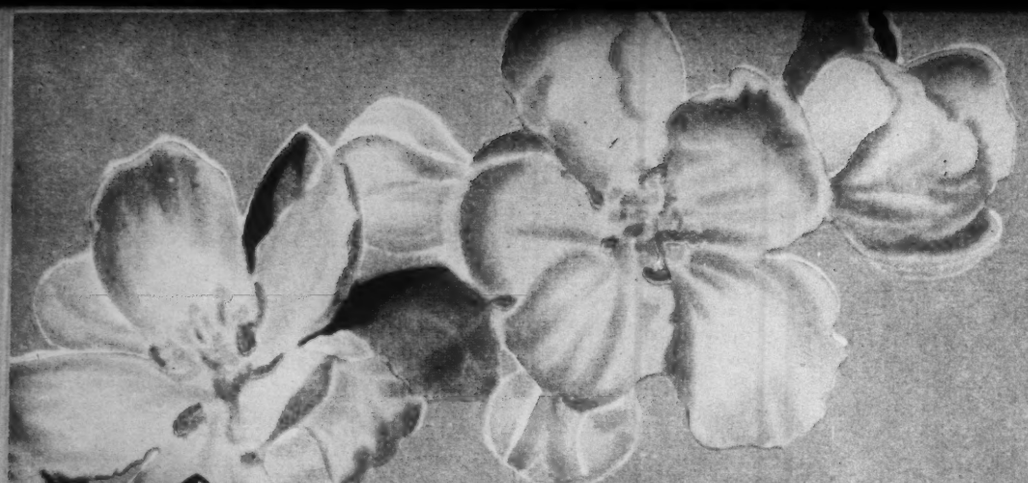

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The Selby Shoe Co., Portsmouth, Ohio — Fifth Ave at 38th St., New York, U.S.A.

—Dorothy Ames Carter

CHEESE *soufflé, lightly browned, is tops for luncheon. (See recipe page 38.)*

Concerning Food:

Pink Party

A KISSING cousin is being married shortly and everyone but yourself has showered and partied her lavishly. Taking a firm stand on the matter you decide to entertain the bride and four of her best friends to dinner—a poor show in comparison to past events, but quietly festive. Just good food, lots of talk and so to bed—early.

Here's the menu:

Relishes
Shrimp and Salmon Cocktail
Crisp Fried Chicken Cream Gravy
Fluffy Rice Buttered Asparagus
Melba Toast
Ice Cream Puff Strawberry Sauce

You couldn't ask for anything prettier to look at, more delicious to eat, than—

Shrimp and Salmon Cocktail

1—5 oz. tin shrimps
1—7 oz. tin salmon
Shredded lettuce
6 lemon wedges
Watercress
Cocktail sauce

Remove black vein from back of

Brain-Teaser:

The Present Sunday

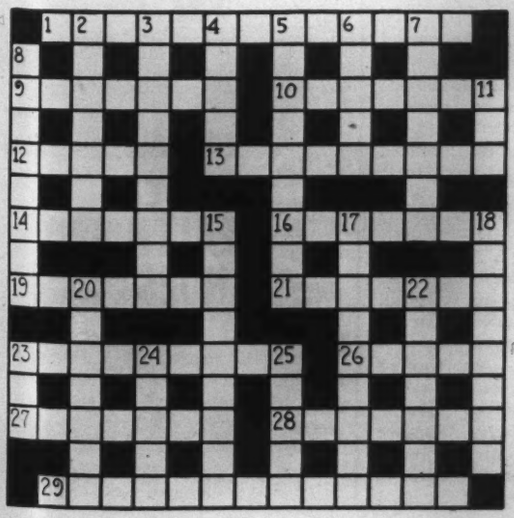
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Responsible for "The Birth of a Nation"? (6, 7)
9. Apparently Hercules had a clean ma. (7)
10. Squash mother. (7)
12. Yes! join the Royal Navy. (5)
13. No doubt red rum and gin are doing this to many constitutions. (9)
14. Stab a French nobleman in the heart! (7)
16. A deep freeze. (7)
19. Native mother starts to lay a nice egg but doesn't finish the job. (7)
21. You have authority to take me back. (7)
23. Impediments of race, perhaps. (9)
26. Salesman who gives the Cockney a sock? (5)
27. Don is, as a 6. (7)
28. Question you cannot reply to. (7)
29. Mrs. White, Sr., of early movie days? (6,-2,-5)

DOWN

2. Fruitful enclosure. (7)
3. Raised in pursuit. (3, 3, 3)
4. 29 changes extremely (without a lot of pother!) (5)
5. Put mother wise when she's not completely herself. (9)
6. Swedish prize donor turns tail! (5)
7. Understand, they're not glass eyes! (7)
8. Do the very young crop up here to be fostered? (4, 4)
11. 10's was boneless. (3)
15. Though in the red, perhaps, definitely not a shady character. (3, 6)
17. The game of "I spy"? (9)
18. Great Dane's mother. (8)
20. Go along way back. (4, 3)
22. Brush 'er off, as it were. (7)
23. Most of this is not mother's. (3)
24. Are they always in a stew? (5)
25. Dress for dinner? Nonsense! (5)



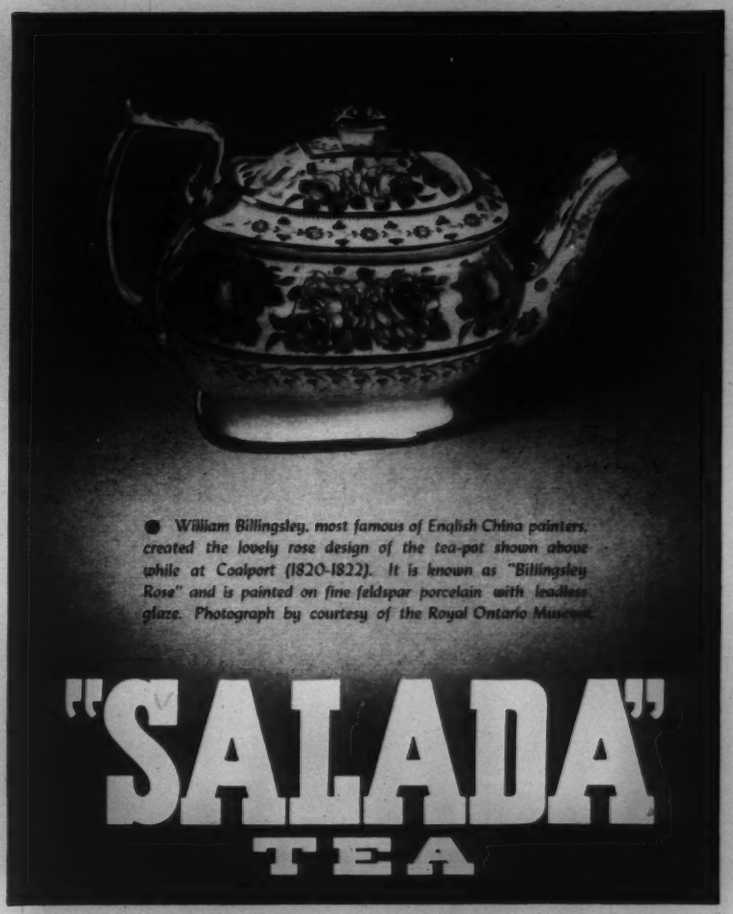
Solution to last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. 32 and 25. O! that this too too solid flesh would melt.
9. Goneril
10. Nominal
11. Amid
12. Women
13. Hump
16. Thriller
17. Senses
20. Climbs
22. Improper
25. See 1 across
26. Henry
27. Trot
30. Adipose
31. Iachimo
32. See 1 across

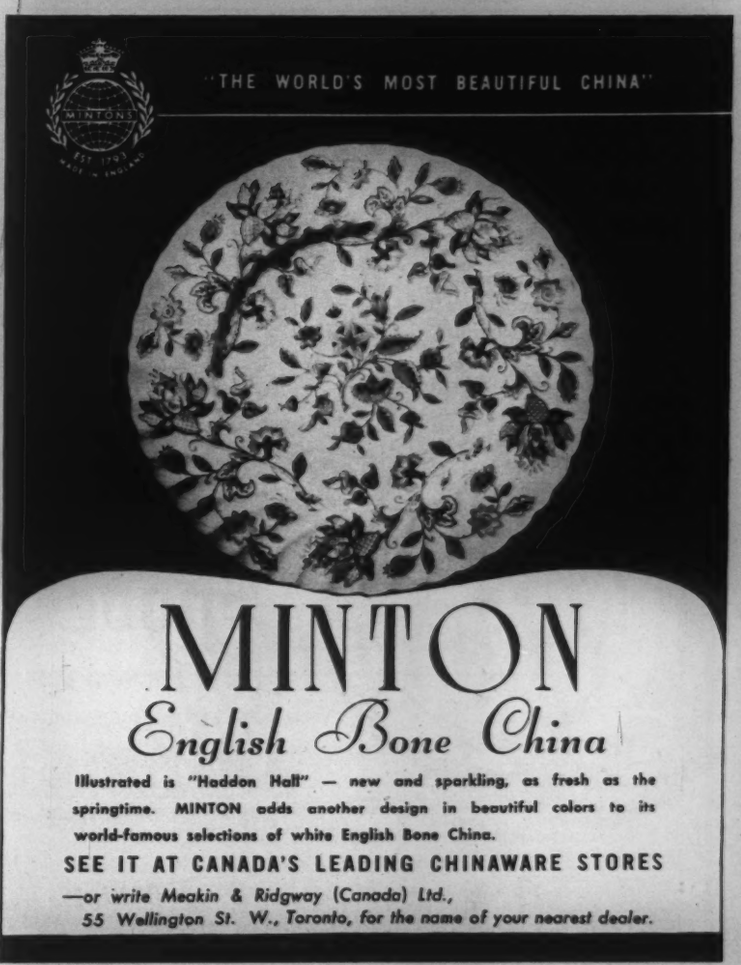
DOWN

1. Orgiastic
2. Handler
3. Tyre
4. Hallowed
5. Sonnet
6. Ohms
7. Tongues
8. Oxlip
14. Globe
15. Weird
18. Stratford
19. Embroils
21. Ill-will 25. Meals
23. Purlieu 28. Lord
24. Repeal 29. Scow (106)



● *William Billingsley, most famous of English China painters, created the lovely rose design of the tea-pot shown above while at Coalport (1820-1822). It is known as "Billingsley Rose" and is painted on fine feldspar porcelain with leadless glaze. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

"SALADA" TEA



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Spode . . . till the end of time

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Exquisitely fashioned with all the artistry of 18th century England, Spode dinnerware is designed for the discriminating . . . creating a lasting impression of simple, striking beauty.

Mayflower

Sutherland (Bone China)

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DINNERWARE

A LIFETIME POSSESSION

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shrimp and cut them in half. Drain salmon and break up into bite-sized pieces. Shred lettuce fairly fine and arrange on 6 shells or small glass plates. Place salmon on top and then the shrimp. Garnish with lemon wedges and watercress. Serve with cocktail sauce (SN, Dec. 27, 1949).

Crisp Fried Chicken

For 6 people use two 3-lb. fryers and cut them into serving pieces. Beat 3 eggs slightly and add ½ cup milk. Roll crackers fairly coarse until you have 3 cups. Measure ½ cup flour on a sheet of wax paper. Heat oven to 350°F.

Melt enough butter in a large iron skillet until you have about 1" fat. Heat but do not let it burn. Dip chicken pieces in flour, then in egg mixture and roll in crumbs. Brown in hot fat but never, never crowd the chicken in the pan. Salt and pepper well and turn until golden brown on all sides. Remove to casseroles and place in oven. Continue this procedure until all the chicken is browned. Allow chicken (covered) 30-60 minutes in 350°F oven—doneness depends upon size of the bird.

To make gravy leave 3 tbsp. fat in the skillet and add 3 tbsp. of flour. Blend well, scraping up all the browned bits and pieces of chicken and crumbs left in the pan. Slowly add 1 cup milk and 1 cup cream. Stir until thickened and smooth and season to taste.

Keep chicken hot in warming oven or small electric roaster. Heat oven to 400°F and put in rice. This will bake while you are rounding up the guests and serving the first course.

Fluffy Rice

Melt 2 tbsp. butter and sauté 1 medium sized minced onion until tender. Wash 1½ cups raw rice and put in a 1½ quart casserole. Add 1 tsp. salt, the onion and butter and 3 cups boiling water, consommé or stock. Mix together and cover (use aluminum foil if no lid for casserole). Bake at 400°F for 25 minutes. Remove cover at once and with a two-tined kitchen fork fluff up the rice (to release the steam). Add 1 diced pimiento, 1 tbsp. melted butter and if desired ¾ cup cooked frosted or fresh green peas. Six servings.

Strawberry Ice Cream Puff

Make or purchase medium sized cream puffs (unfilled). When serving split in half and fill with vanilla ice cream—1½ pints would be necessary for 6. Cover with top of puff and pour over sweetened fresh or frozen sliced strawberries. It is best to serve these on individual dessert plates rather than from a serving platter at the table.

■ Preview of things to come: One serving of oats and/or whole grain breakfast cereal all done up in an overgrown tea bag complete with string zipper. To cook, drop required number of servings in boiling salted water and boil 5 minutes. Leave in water until ready to serve. Remove with egg lifter and place in cereal bowl. Unzip the bag and remove. A painless method of cooking cereal—no burnt porridge or sticky pot to wrestle with afterwards.

■ A soufflé used to be regarded with awe, something attempted only by blue-ribbon cooks. Today the hocus-pocus of imaginary difficulties has gone. Anyone with wits to follow a recipe can turn out this light and delicious dish. It is especially suited to the star role on a luncheon menu. Here is one of the many versions:

Cheese Soufflé

3 tablespoons quick cooking tapioca
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
1 cup grated Canadian cheese
3 egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon-colored
3 egg whites, stiffly beaten

Combine tapioca, salt, and milk in top of double boiler. Place over rapidly boiling water and cook 8 to 10 minutes after water boils again, stirring frequently. Add cheese and stir until melted. Cool slightly while beating eggs. Add egg yolks and mix well. Fold into egg whites. Turn into greased baking dish. Place in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven (350°F) 50 minutes, or until soufflé is firm. Serves six.

Governess -- Children's Nurse

A young, personable teacher, Protestant, desires a summer position as children's governess or guardian at summer resort or home. Instruction in swimming, badminton, tennis. Extensive experience with children of all ages. Free to travel. Excellent references. Wishes to clear summer expenses only. Apply to Box 241, Saturday Night, Toronto.

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WEAR HEALTH SPOT SHOES FOR MEN & WOMEN

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PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 24

Kathleen Daly. He formed Sarnia Drama Club, 1926; Sarnia Drama League, 1927—now Honorary President; formed Western Ontario Drama League, 1932, now Honorary President. He has been co-director of Drama League plays including "And So Ad Infinitum" which competed at the first Festival, Ottawa, 1933, and the first amateur presentation of Shaw's "Saint Joan" in Canada. He received Canadian Drama Award 1935.

Of the future of Canadian theatre the DDF Chairman says: "It has taken its place as one of the arts in Canada.

"The amateur movement is not, and does not intend or claim to be, the beginning and end of theatre in Canada. It is but one portion—albeit an important and possibly most successful one—of a development that cannot but do much to enrich the life of Canadians and increase Canada's stature as a nation on the cultural side. Ten or fifteen years ago the 'living' theatre was dying in Canada. Today, it is springing into new life from smallest communities to great cities. The last half of this century should witness a development unequalled in our history."—*Rica Farquharson.*

TOP RANKERS

■ Color-conscious Dresden, one-time haven for fleeing southern slaves, was given a lesson in behavior last week by **Louis St. Laurent.** Touring western Ontario with his wife and daughter, the Prime Minister chatted for some minutes with a six-year-old Negro child, Doris Roper, on his knee. For this he was cheered.

In a plebiscite last year, Dresden upheld restaurant owners who refused to serve Negroes. The Prime Minister

—CP

KEEPING *democracy's flag flying.*

reminded his listeners that the city's early settlers "recognized the freedom and liberty of the human being."

■ Harry Conover, U.S. beauty expert, gave Canada's skating queen **Barbara Ann Scott** a place on his "all-glamour" list of sports. She was the only non-American on the 8-name list. The same day Barbara Ann made her debut in Hollywood where she has a month's engagement as the featured soloist in "Ice Capades of 1950."

—From a painting by Rowley Murphy.

The year was 1840...

. . . the month, May—an historic cargo was aboard the schooner "Fly" when she stood out from Gooderham & Worts wharf.

As her master, James Gooden, felt the lift of Lake Ontario's swells, it is unlikely that his thoughts went beyond the shipmaster's routine concern for his cargo's safe delivery. But this was no ordinary cargo—for the "Fly" carried the first recorded shipment of manufactured goods from Upper Canada!

The "Fly" sailed only to Montreal. Today, 110 years later, by ship and train, truck and plane, Canadian goods go to every part of the world. The enterprising men who led Canada to its present position as a great trading nation were nourished by the freedom of thought and action won for them at the polling place.

When you *cast your ballot at every election—municipal, provincial, federal—you exercise a duty and privilege planned, worked, and fought for by your forefathers. Your vote protects the future of your children. To fail in this duty is to be less than a good citizen.*

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Canada's Oldest Distillery
ESTABLISHED 1832

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Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832
Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground

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44TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

A dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share on all issued Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable June 1, 1950, to all shareholders of record as at the close of business, May 3, 1950.
By Order of the Board,
K. R. GILLELAN,
Vice-Pres. and Sec.-Treas.
Brantford, Ontario, April 27, 1950.

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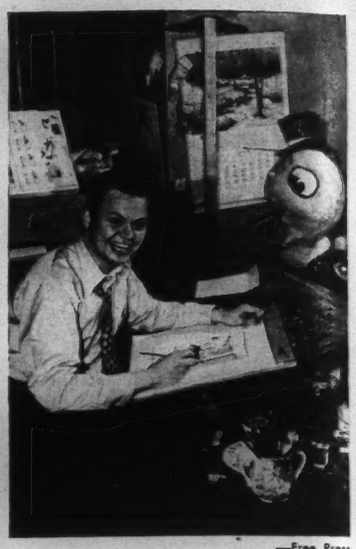
is wise in
the Ways of Weddings
From the moment of their engagement to the wedding day itself, generations of radiant brides have looked to Eaton's to help them plan the details of personal and home trousseaux, and the wedding of their dreams.



—Free Press

CARTOONIST *Ting*: *one of a dozen.*

THEY'RE POKING FUN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Chronicle-Herald and SN would like to do international editorial cartoons, but the syndicates are stiff competition. "I used to have three or four pet subjects—high income tax, the margarine ban and the Canso Bridge project. Last year Abbott brought down income taxes, the margarine ban was repealed, and they started work on the Canso Bridge. So that left me with nothing but the weather."

But the market isn't as bleak as it used to be. When Collins started his daily stint for *The Gazette* 10 years ago, only *The Montreal Star* had a "live" artist, Racey. Last winter the cartoonists of Montreal held an exhibition; all the English and most of the French press boasted their own artists.

Last year the Thomson Dailies, 10 papers between Quebec City and Moose Jaw, Sask., with a total circulation of 94,000, hired Ben Wilson. The Canadian Press is beginning "a cartoon of the week" feature. SATURDAY NIGHT reprints some of the better cartoons from the dailies and has arrangements with two cartoonists for regular, exclusive cartoons of national interest.

Quite often in this fun-poking business, the laugh is on the cartoonists. Mothers bring their children to see them with the usual explanation: "Johnny isn't doing well at school, but he likes to draw. I thought he might be able to be a cartoonist."

Bob Chambers tells of the time the head of an Institute of Correction for boys came to see him. "We have a boy over there who isn't very bright. Do you think he could be a cartoonist?"

Perhaps the best comes from Jeff Keate, a Vancouver gag cartoonist now in New York. In a magazine cartoon he depicted a tree surgeon bending over a little sprig, chucking it under the chin and whispering, "Kitchy-kitchy-koo." At a party a few days after it appeared, a girl rushed up to the cartoonist: "Mr. Keate, I almost died laughing at that cartoon of yours. It was so clever of you to show that tree surgeon catching hay fever."

THE LIGHTER SIDE

That Man's Back Again

by Mary Lowrey Ross

I SEE that Dr. Kinsey's "Sex Life of the Human Female" may be out any day now. This means trouble for everybody.

So far the publishers have offered only a magazine preview of the latest Kinsey opus, a publicity device similar to the movie trailer which telescopes the high spots in a forthcoming production and leaves the excited imagination to fill in the rest. The publishers of "Sex Life of the Human Female" needn't have gone to all that trouble, however. Nobody is going to miss *this* forthcoming production.

THERE MAY have been people who missed "The Sex Life of the Human Male" but if there were I didn't meet any of them. The discussion went on for weeks, running usually into the twilight of the next dawn. We would go over all the more sensational revelations about the sex life of the human male and finally settle down to the problem of whether the Kinsey method was truly scientific or not. Some members of the study group claimed it was—look at all those tables and graphs and frequency curves. Others said it was not, and quoted H. L. Mencken who dismissed the whole Kinsey opus in a footnote pointing out that all men are liars about sexual experience. There was a third group who talked about undertaking a supplementary survey based on the Mencken point of view, complete with curves showing the frequency of lying outlets in the human male. I don't know whether anything came of this or not.

I don't mean that we talked about nothing that winter except the Kinsey report. We talked about a great many things and as I remember the general conversational outlines over a series of evenings ran something like this:

MR. MACKENZIE King and the Liberal Party. Mr. Bracken and the Progressive Conservative Party. The future of conservatism politically. Conservatism in relation to art, literature, religion and sex. Sex. The Kinsey Report.

Stalin and Soviet Russia. The atom bomb. Soviet research workers and the ideological approach to science. Lysenko. Genetics. Sex. The Kinsey Report.

The asbestos strike. Mr. Duplessis. Free speech. Religious persecution of Gospel Witnesses. The Roman Catholic Church. Ecclesiasticism and birth-control. Sex. The Kinsey Report.

It didn't much matter where you started, the conversational trajectory always took the same course. An odd aspect of the situation was that the loftier the topic, the shorter the trajectory. A discussion of Plato, for instance, would lead naturally to the Ideal State and the Nature of Truth, with a clear breakaway from this point on to the Kinsey Report. On the other hand, when a relatively trivial topic was introduced, such as the woman across the street who hung out her washing on the front verandah, the conversation might veer and waver for half an hour about such irrelevant angles as property depreciation, foreign infiltration and tax readjustment, before it got safely back on the right tack—the neighbor's wash, the daily view of infants' diapers and ladies' scanties, modern clothing in relation to the sexes, the sexes, the Kinsey Report.

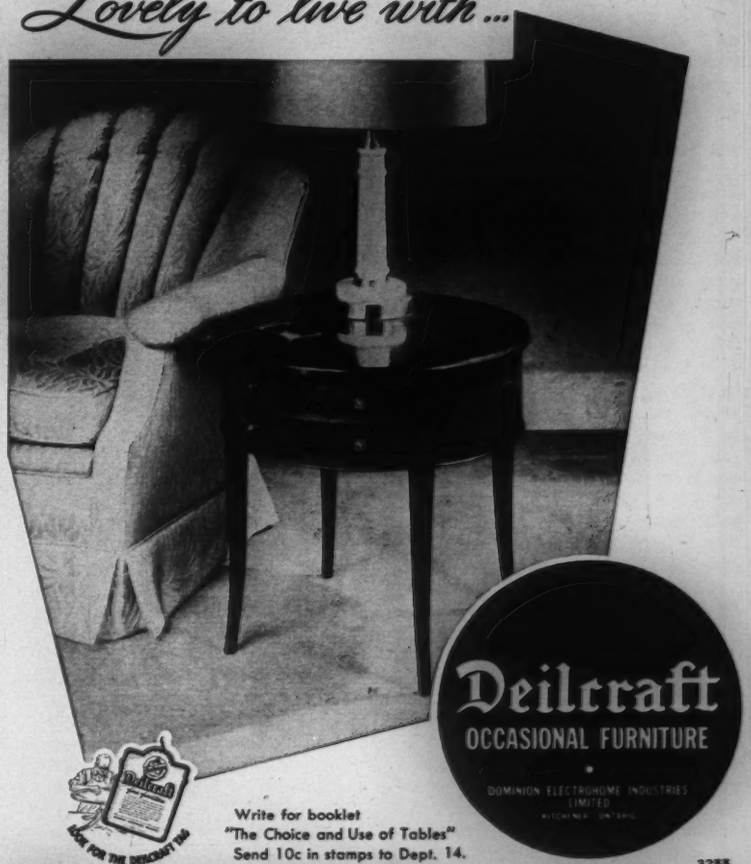
There was one long discussion too, on how to keep mice out of summer cottage mattresses, when it looked as though Dr. Kinsey were going to take a beating at last. He got in finally, however—via sex mutations in Japanese waltzing mice—but not until the original discussion had been thoroughly thrashed out and the evening was nearly over.

The mice-and-mattress discussion took place just towards the end of Dr. Kinsey's phenomenal parlor run. For he did begin to peter out at last. He was still good for a while to start a discussion, but he no longer presided as the final reference on all general topics. Then one evening someone mentioned the Kinsey Report and with no transition at all the discussion turned to Mr. Mackenzie King. This pretty well ended the matter, and it became perfectly safe to say, when the subject occasionally turned up that one hadn't read the book and would just have to wait now for the movie version. The Kinsey Report seemed as dead as the late milling report.

The interval of phoney peace will of course be shattered when Dr. Kinsey brings out his already famous sequel. By the winter of 1951 the old discussions will be in full swing, with slight topical variations and additional dialogue.

Resistance groups needn't despair, however, for even Dr. Kinsey can't go on forever. There are, thank God, only two sexes.

*Lovely to live with...



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Is The Business Cycle Up Or Down?

Inflationary and Deflationary Factors Present—Right Now, Canadian Economy Near Balance

by Michael Barkway

WE'VE GOT USED to "business cycles" and "economic trends." We pore over charts as the ancient Greeks used to pore over the entrails of birds. And many people feel rather lost, or even indignant, when the economists fail to tell us whether we are on an upswing or a downswing.

But even a Greek reader of omens would have a hard time with the contradictory signs that confront the Canadian economist. A month or two ago some people were shouting disaster because of unemployment and loss of export markets. But a week or two ago other people — or even the same people — were talking about a new wave of inflation with rising wages and prices.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

Let's start with the so-called "inflationary signs." Labor income this January—that is the total of salaries, wages and supplementary income—was two per cent higher than in January 1949. In February the aggregate payrolls of manufacturing industry were higher than in January 1950 or February 1949. The same in mining, in services and in trade. The payrolls were not swollen by increased numbers. In most industries there were fewer workers than in January or a year before. But average weekly earnings were at an all-time record. Hours of work had not changed significantly.

Retail trade also gave a picture of lively conditions. February sales were nine per cent higher than last year, which is the biggest gain for ten months. The main reason was that people were buying more cars. March retail sales are not known yet, but if you can go by the number of cheques cashed, things were still rolling along merrily. The total of individual cheques cashed was 12 per cent higher than last year, and the first quarter of the year was a record.

If you didn't look any further than that you might start talking about wages rising, prices rising and a new spiral setting in. Prices *were* rising if you go by the cost-of-living index. But the wholesale price index stood at about the same level as last year.

This is more surprising than it looks when you remember that the Canadian dollar was devalued in September. Ever since then we have had to pay more for everything we bought in the United States, and most people were prepared for the price level to go up more than it has. There were jumps in coal and oil and some other things. But the general level has held remarkably steady. Government experts are inclined to regard this as a bit of luck. They assume that prices would have dropped without devaluation. But in the result most people are happy that they haven't gone up. It's certainly too sweeping to talk about a "wave of rising prices."

It's also doubtful whether the wage increases amount to as much in relation to the whole economy as you might think. And there are several ways wages can rise without having an inflationary effect. If they are matched by increased production they have no inflationary effect. Even if they aren't, they can often be absorbed without price increases. In a good many fields (of which railroads are one) they cannot be absorbed, but in others (the automobile industry might be an example) they can.

The Minister of Finance certainly is not afraid of inflation just now. His budget was, in this sense, strictly neutral. It would be difficult to find any inflationary or deflationary effect in it. And recently Mr. Abbott said: "The inflation resulting from the war seems to be over."

On the other side, what signs can you find that trade is going down?

The export market for one. Worry about this is not confined to farmers. An astonishingly wide range of Canadian industries is feeling the inability of overseas countries to buy their goods. The chart tells the story.

To the Commonwealth as a whole our sales dropped from $216.8 millions in the first quarter of 1949 to $150.7 millions in the first quarter of 1950.

To offset this we sold the United States and its possessions $70 millions more in this year's first quarter than last year. But we sold less to Europe and Latin America, and in the total our export trade was down by $10 millions in the first quarter.

Another fact on the same side is unemployment. When all's said and done it's nothing to be complacent about. It's true that it was seasonal. Canada will always have to face this problem: there just aren't as many jobs in the winter months as the rest of the year. It's true that unusually bad weather aggravated the situation, especially on the West Coast. It's true that the industry most affected was logging, and that this was partly due to a reduction of stockpiles which may not recur. But, admitting all this, Canada found itself unable for a good many weeks to provide jobs for some 400,000 people who wanted jobs. This is just about twice what the Government experts consider inevitable. Two hundred thousand may be a normal inescapable number of jobless at certain times due to turnover. But not 400,000.

If you want to concentrate on this side of the picture you can make yourself pretty gloomy. But a sensible view of things is an all-round one. It's difficult to get a better overall picture than the Government's estimate of the gross national product for the year. The year 1949 was 3 per cent higher than 1948, and the estimate is that 1950 will be up another 1 or 2 per cent.

This is paralleled by the forecast of capital expenditures this year, which is based on a very careful survey of the plans of both governments and private business. This survey shows that Canada plans to spend 22 per cent of the gross national product on capital investment. Estimated at $3.6 billions, the planned capital development is 5 per cent higher than last year. Even in "constant dollars" it's up substantially.

In the background, inevitably, looms the United States and the big question-mark about trends down there. We are deeply affected by them in two ways. First our exports to the United States play a bigger part in the whole economic picture than they ever have before: if they drop substantially either in volume or price we shall feel the effect very quickly. Second, the whole atmosphere of U.S. business quickly communicates itself to Canadian business: and the "atmosphere" may of itself have an important effect on prospects.

Up to now the omens from the U.S. are pretty good. Summing them all up one authority put it this way: "The trend will be steady or upward in the first half of the year. (Events so far and forecasts of capital expenditure bear this out.) It may level off in the third quarter. The fourth quarter is doubtful. There might be some decline, but there's no reason to suppose it would be violent."

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Lake Shore Mines Limited
(No Personal Liability)
Dividend No. 121

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents per share on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of June, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of May, 1950.
By order of the Board.
KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED
SECRETARY
Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
May 1st, 1950.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

"COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 25 cents per share has been declared on the no par value common stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited, payable June 15th, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 15th, 1950.
By Order of the Board.
FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

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Steel's Troubleshooter

Communists' Threats Fizzled Under the Blitzkrieg Attack Of Steelworkers' Bill Mahoney

by Miller Stewart

YOUNG MEN of ability can now rise fast in Canadian Labor. Time was when the best tactics for an ambitious young labor man—or railway executive, for that matter—was to scramble for executive rank and then settle back and let seniority do the rest.

Theoretically, when a union head or a railway president died, a new office boy was hired and everybody moved up a notch. Those days seem to be gone forever in both associations. Examples that ability counts more than the dead hand of time and that youth is no longer a handicap are easy to find.

Ford Brand of Printing Pressmen and new secretary of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, Bill MacDonald of Autoworkers, Dave Archer of Toronto Labor Council, Larry Sefton of Hamilton, Lloyd Fell of Packinghouse Workers and a host of others are all young and on the first team of their unions.

A particularly shining example is Bill Mahoney of Steelworkers. At the age of 32, he has successfully handled a number of very tough assignments* for his trade, his union and the labor movement.

—Gordon McCaffrey
BILL MAHONEY

Red Allergy

A big broth of a lad with an ingratiating smile, an easy, affable manner and a light, soft voice, Bill looks like a successful young businessman with a flair for selling. The picture of robust health, it's hard to believe that every time he gets a sniffle, Canada's Communists hope and pray—to whom is not known—that Mahoney gets pneumonia.

That's because Bill's most publicized exploit is the driving out of the Reds from the CCL unions of British Columbia where the Communists were firmly entrenched in the top posts of a number of important unions and trade associations. When Aaron Mosher, Pat Conroy, Charlie Millard and the rest of the CCL high command sent Mahoney to BC in April, 1947, they knew he was a hard hitter but they had a lot more respect for the opposition than Bill. They estimated it would take four years to flush the bush.

In a little over a year and a half most of the Reds were out of office and Bill was back in Toronto looking for more work. When asked how he did it, Mahoney just grinned and said, "They made a lot of mistakes and our boys moved in plenty fast whenever they made one."

That delightful understatement covers some of the shrewdest planning, some of the sharpest counterpunching and one of the fastest and best organized drives in labor history. Behind all that was Bill Mahoney quietly refusing to be intimidated by threats and actual violence or by the apparent hopelessness of the job.

At every point of weakness—at the Reds' sticky fingered financing, at their stooge-packed meetings, and at their insolent and cynical disregard for the rules of union procedure—Mahoney cracked down as soon as the stage was set.

The Reds howled about "raiding" but a raid is by definition a surprise attack followed by a planned withdrawal. Mahoney and his forces struck quickly, mopped up the opposition and consolidated their positions so swiftly that counterattacks and reprisals were futile. As one anti-Red said, "I never knew that a blitzkrieg could be so neat and tidy."

*One of Bill's toughest chores was as ambassador of Canadian Steel Labor at the International Labor Office steel committee meeting in Sweden.

M. L. HAIDER

M. L. Haider, of Toronto, who has been elected a vice-president of Imperial Oil. Mr. Haider has had wide experience in oil exploration and production in Canada and the United States. He has been a director of Imperial since 1948 and is general manager of the producing department.

BUSINESS ANGLE

Competition from Imports

WHEN I was in England last November, British machinery manufacturers said: "You people don't seem to realize it, but breaking into the Canadian market isn't as easy as it sounds. We've tried it before and we know. Even now, with your cooperation (because now you particularly want us to obtain dollars so we can buy from you) it won't be easy. We shall have to go in for costly advertising and other sales promotion, to acquaint prospective users with our goods. And, because of the time factor in competition, we shall have to set up special sales and service depots in Canada. This is something that American suppliers of our type of product usually don't have to do; they can generally sell and service their goods right from their home depots.

"All this is expensive for us," these Britons said, "but we don't mind that very much, if we can feel reasonably assured of a continuance of your business—assuming, of course, that our goods give you satisfaction. That is, we would like to feel reasonably sure that you won't suddenly raise duties against us and shut out our goods a year from now, just because we happen to be treading on somebody's toes." And they added: "This isn't an imaginary possibility; it's actually happened in the past and cost us money." They proceeded to furnish one or two case histories.

No doubt the Canadian Government didn't make any positive commitments on this point, but its representatives certainly did their best to allay British fears. So the British firms set up the servicing agencies and incurred other considerable expenses which they can only hope to cover over a protracted period of doing business in Canada. But already they are threatened by the very kind of trouble they foresaw.

Pressure on Ottawa

Now that imports from Britain and elsewhere are beginning to press hard on some Canadian products, apprehensive Canadian manufacturers are demanding that Ottawa do something about it, and soon—meaning that Canadian tariffs should be raised to preserve the home market for home producers. Ottawa is being subjected to heavy and rising pressure by some pretty strong pressurers. Every day Ottawa receives new briefs and delegations protesting the rise in imports.

All these protesters emphasize the loss of Canadian jobs as a result of this new competition. They are referring, of course, to the business lost by their individual companies. What they do not take into account is the employment that may be created or preserved through the overseas buying of Canadian goods, with the dollars received overseas from sales to Canada. The employment thus saved may well be much greater and more lasting than the unemployment resulting from the new competition.

The Compelling Fact

That is, at least, the general idea. It is important to note that the admission of British and other imports in much greater volume is not done to be kind to Britain or anyone else; the primary aim is to preserve Canada's own export markets. This country produces some products—wheat, newsprint, fish, non-ferrous metals, lumber, etc.—in such vastly greater quantities than we can consume ourselves that three of each eight of our people derive their livelihood, directly or indirectly, from foreign trade. This fact is all-compelling, and it is folly to plan "welfare state" benefits and even wage scales without regard for it.

For many years the United States and we have been selling a lot more abroad than we have bought from abroad. This, inevitably, has been draining dollars out of the rest of the world, which has only been able to continue buying from North America through loans and gifts of dollars. Now they're running out of dollars and have had to cut down sharply on their buying from us. We have recently succeeded in selling a lot more to the United States, but this gain only partially offsets the loss of business in our old markets, and if their purchasing power is not restored we may indeed suffer the large-scale unemployment that we have managed to avoid so far. To restore the sterling countries' ability to buy from us we must buy, and continue to buy, more from them, even though it means unwelcome competition for some of our own producers. The ultimate gain to the economy as a whole should considerably outweigh any immediate losses.

And there is, of course, another major aim—that of strengthening our allies and fellow-democracies to resist Communism.

by
P. M. Richards

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

At the Annual Meeting of Shareholders held at the Head Office of the Company, the Directors' Report, Balance Sheet, Statements of Profit and Surplus also the Auditors' Report, for the year ended December 31st, 1949, were presented and adopted.

The Directors, W. P. Riley, I. Pitblado, K.C., F. W. St. Lawrence, A. McCallum, E. S. Cooper, W. F. Stewart, H. J. Coon and R. C. Riley were re-elected, and at a meeting of the Board, following the Shareholders' Meeting, the officers were re-elected.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1949

ASSETS

Current Assets		$3,889,493.82
Cash on Hand and in Banks (less Outstanding Cheques)	$ 430,363.55	
Customers' Accounts Receivable, after providing for possible losses	1,024,281.94	
Advances on Merchandise and Sundry Debtors	67,312.09	
Customs Deposits	6,550.00	
Merchandise—per Inventories—as determined and certified by the Management, on basis of cost or market, whichever was lower	2,360,981.24	
	$3,889,493.82	
Prepaid Expenses		14,230.48
Refundable Excess Profits Taxes		125,467.83
Investments in and Advances to Subsidiary Companies		2,599,803.55
Investments—at cost	$2,599,399.06	
Advances	404.49	
	$2,599,803.55	
Other Investments (at cost)		1,900.00
Fixed Assets		1,212,897.53
Warehouse Properties—Land and Buildings—see note below	$1,118,360.74	
Equipment—at cost less depreciation	94,536.79	
	$1,212,897.53	
		$7,843,493.21

NOTE RE WAREHOUSE PROPERTIES

The original properties acquired at formation are valued in the accounts on the basis of the appraisal made by the Canadian Appraisal Company, as of 14th December, 1912, with subsequent additions at cost—less depreciation and amounts written off.

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities to Public		$1,206,384.03
Accounts and Bills Payable	$ 914,239.94	
Income Taxes—Provision less instalment prepayments	232,156.41	
Dividends Payable 15th January, 1950	54,786.25	
On Preferred Shares	$20,900.25	
On Class A Shares	33,886.00	
	$54,786.25	
Unclaimed Dividends	5,201.43	
	$1,206,384.03	
Advances from and Amounts Payable to Subsidiary Companies		89,948.72
Reserves		759,538.61
Reserve for Contingencies	$ 100,000.00	
Reserves for Future Inventory Losses	659,539.61	
	$ 759,539.61	
Capital Stock		2,217,162.74
Authorized:		
Preferred Shares ($20.00 per Share)—175,000 Shares	$3,500,000.00	
Class A Shares (no par value)—150,000 Shares	.....	
Common Shares (no par value)—150,000 Shares	.....	
Issued and Outstanding:		
Preferred Shares ($1.40 Series)—59,715 Shares	$1,194,300.00	
Class A Shares (no par value)—67,772 Shares Common Shares (no par value)—86,658 Shares	1,022,862.74	
	$2,217,162.74	
Earned Surplus—per Statement attached		3,444,990.79
Deferred Surplus:		
Re Refundable Excess Profits Taxes		125,467.83
		$7,843,493.21

Signed on behalf of the Board

W. P. RILEY
A. McCALLUM
Directors

Contingent Liabilities Reported:
Guarantee of a Subsidiary's Bank indebtness—Maximum $200,000.00. Employees' Pension Plan—Estimated remaining sum, which, under the plan, is payable over the next twelve years, in respect of past service—$289,911.03.

Statement of Profit for Year Ended 31st December, 1949 and of Earned Surplus Account

Profit for year before taking into account the undermentioned items		$ 847,754.10
Additions		302,094.50
Dividends from Subsidiary Companies	$300,579.50	
Other Dividends	1,515.00	
	$302,094.50	
		$1,149,848.60
Deductions		412,540.23
Depreciation on Buildings and Equipment	$ 74,081.23	
Directors' Fees	1,000.00	
Executive Officers' Remuneration	61,200.00	
Legal Fees	1,259.00	
Provision for Income Taxes	275,000.00	
	$412,540.23	
Net Profit for year (after providing for Income Taxes) transferred to Earned Surplus		$ 737,308.37
Earned Surplus at 31st December, 1948		2,877,775.11
		$3,615,083.48
Additions		50,647.31
Transfer from Deferred Surplus re 1943 Refundable Excess Profits Tax collected	$ 37,316.89	
Adjustments affecting prior years	13,330.42	
	$ 50,647.31	
		$3,665,730.79
Deductions		220,740.00
Dividends:		
Preferred Shares:		
Four at 35c per share, being at the rate of $1.40 (7%) per annum to 31st December, 1949	$ 83,801.00	
Class "A" Shares:		
Four at 50c per share, being at the rate of $2.00 per annum to 31st December, 1949	135,544.00	
	$219,145.00	
Loss incurred on disposal of building	1,595.00	
	$220,740.00	
Earned Surplus at 31st December, 1949		$3,444,990.79

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of Western Grocers, Limited, for the year ended 31st December, 1949, and have prepared the accompanying Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Earned Surplus Account.

We have also examined the books and accounts, or the audited financial statements, of all subsidiaries. The accompanying Balance Sheet does not set forth the assets and liabilities of subsidiaries and the Statement of Profit does not include the operating profits of subsidiaries except as to dividends received from same. In accordance with Section 114 of the Dominion Companies' Act, we report that all subsidiaries earned net profits for their respective financial periods ending in 1949 and that, in the aggregate, the dividends from subsidiaries taken credit for in the Statement of Profit are less than the combined profits of subsidiaries for such periods.

With the foregoing, we certify that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet submitted herewith is drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of Western Grocers, Limited, as at 31st December, 1949, according to the best of our information, the explanations given us, and as shown by the books. We have obtained all information and explanations required by us.

(Signed) SHARP, WOODLEY & COMPANY,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Winnipeg, 31st January, 1950.

"Another Good Year in SASKATCHEWAN!"

HON. C. M. FINES
Provincial Treasurer

In a recent public announcement, the Honourable Mr. Fines also stated:

"Our 1950-51 budget provides for estimated expenditures of $55,020,760, with receipts estimated at $55,053,910. We are also setting aside $17,973,000 for capital expenditures, mainly for our power and telephone utilities, and for highways and government buildings.

Since April 1944, the public debt has been reduced by more than $66,000,000, despite essential capital expenditures of more than $47,000,000."

As principals, we offer subject to confirmation—

Province of Saskatchewan

3½% Sinking Fund Debentures
Due May 1, 1968

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REV. C. W. SOWBY, M.A., *Principal*

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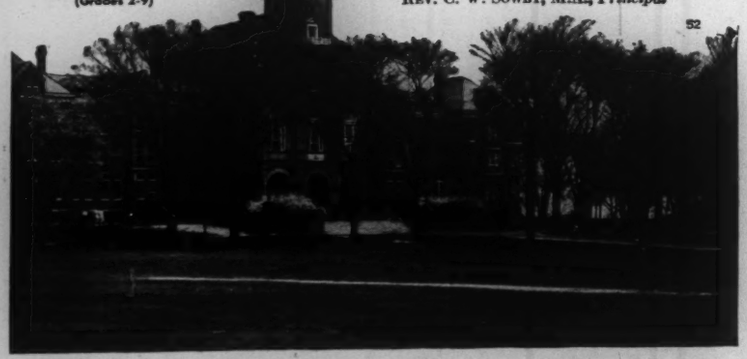
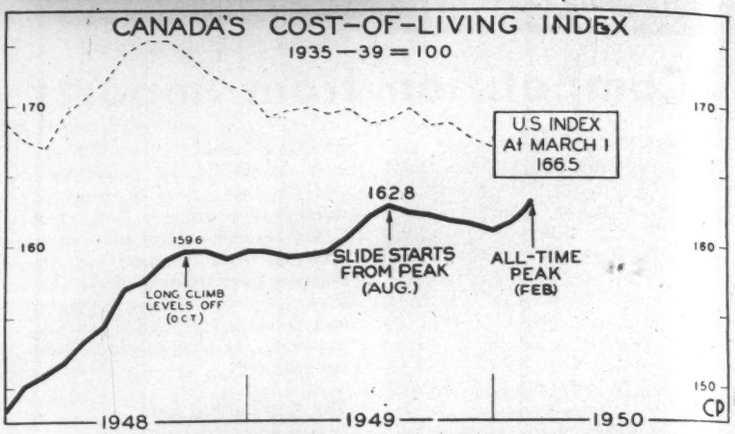


A Real Need: "Addicts Anonymous"!

With 3,500 drug addicts in Canada, and only 1 out of 10 receiving hospital care, SATURDAY NIGHT Staffer Gordon McCaffrey asks "Why not 'Addicts Anonymous'?" COMING NEXT WEEK!

CANADIAN BUSINESS



THE ECONOMY

CANADIAN manufacturers urging Ottawa to curtail the flow of British goods to Canada found support this week in the release of trade figures covering the first quarter of 1950. These show that Britain's sales to Canada in that period increased by nearly $9 million over the corresponding period of 1949 (to over $84 million from $76.7 million), while Canada's sales to Britain decreased by $39 million (from $149 million to $110 million).

But indications were that these demands would not be acceded to. Trade Minister Howe, Finance Minister Abbott, External Affairs Minister Pearson and Bank of Canada Governor Towers have all intimated that long-term Canadian policy requires greater freedom of competition for British goods in this market, and that any immediate disadvantages for some Canadian producers will have to be accepted for the long-term good of the economy. However, Ottawa was believed to be reconsidering the anti-dump waiver on certain imports, first granted in 1948; after currency devaluation this might no longer be necessary.

Agriculture:

WHEAT PRICE

IF Canadians took a selfish view, news from U.S. farms was cheering. The weather is helping to do this year what U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan had promised to do in future years: reduce the U.S. wheat crop. Latest report is that the winter wheat (which is three quarters of the U.S. crop) may be as much as 200 million bushels less than had been expected. If it works out that way it should strengthen prices and ease the Canadian marketing problem.

Prices:

NARROWING GAP

CANADIAN and U.S. living costs continued to get closer together. On the whole, since the last quarter of 1948, the U.S. index had been falling and the Canadian one had been rising. Latest figures show the trend continuing; the all time peak in February was exceeded in March; by April 1 the figure had reached 164. This was five points higher than the index for the same period last year. Higher costs of beef, eggs, coffee, coal and car operation caused the March increase.

It was bad news for Canadian householders; it also threatened further reductions in net U.S. dollar earnings from the tourist trade. Last year they were some $48 million less than in 1948. Big factor in the drop was increased Canadian expenditures south of the border. As the price gap narrowed, 48 hour shopping visits by Canadians were likely to become even more popular.

Investment:

FOREIGN CAPITAL

THE Department of Trade and Commerce and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics both had something to say last week on foreign investment in Canada. Trade and Commerce had turned out two publications aimed at attracting foreign capital here. DBS, in cold figures, showed what non-resident investors had been doing.

Non-resident investment in Canada had increased by more than $300 million in 1948 over the 1947 level, but the figure ($7,513 million) was about $100 million less than the 1930 dollar value. Sharp reductions in holdings in the U.K. were responsible for the decline, which was greater than

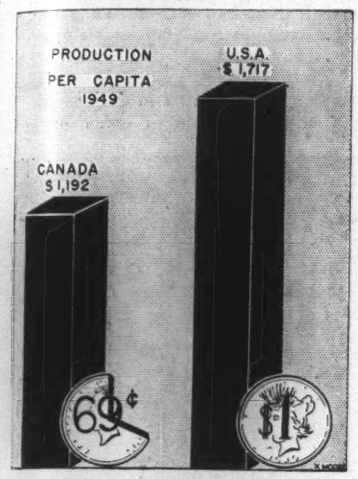
TREVOR MOORE

Trevor Moore, of Toronto, who has been elected a director of Imperial Oil. Before joining Imperial, Mr. Moore was with the firm McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. Ltd., where he was a director and vice-president. In addition to his wide experience in the investment field, he has taken a leading part in many community activities.

the substantial increase in American investments in Canada.

By 1948 Americans had over $5½ billion in Canadian enterprise; some $1 billion more than in 1930. The downward trend in U.K. investment here continued, as did that of countries other than the U.S. and U.K. Foreign investment in Canada was becoming increasingly American. It was reflected in income payments by Canadian companies to parents and other shareholders in the U.S. The 1949 payments were $55 million higher than they were in 1948.

If the Trade and Commerce publications got the right reaction, this bill would be higher. But even if it meant a bigger drain on Canadian



foreign exchange holdings, something to step up her per capita production was necessary.

On a broad average, a Canadian worker turns out 69 cents worth of goods for every dollar's worth an American does. And since there is a tendency for some Canadian unions to expect American wages (SN May 9), more output per worker was necessary. For that purpose Canada needs capital; more capital, apparently, than Canadian investors are willing or able to put up.

Manufacturing:

EXPANSION TO U.S.

In the same period (1939-1949) that sales of the farm machinery industry in the United States have increased 300 per cent, sales of Massey-Harris in that country have risen 1,600 per cent. Last week Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., proud of its progress across the border, flew 132 Canadians—Cabinet ministers and MP's, and leaders in business, finance, the law and agriculture — to Racine, Wisconsin, to look over the company's big tractor plant there and see some of the reasons for this success. President James Duncan emphasized that the chief reason was the excellent spirit of the workers. The Racine plant and another at Batavia, NY, employ 2,400 workers each, and there is a third plant at Fowler, Calif., which is smaller but growing.

Defence:

JETS AND DOLLARS

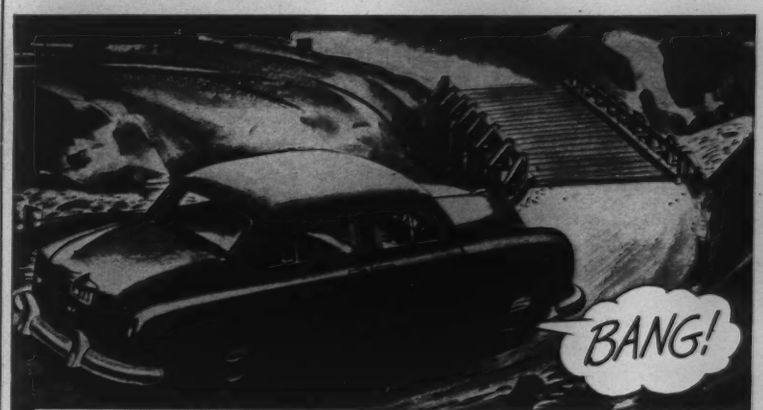
JOINT defence planners were hoping that Canada's leadership in jet aircraft might pave the way for more efficiency in Canadian - U. S. defence preparation. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Chairman of the Joint Defence Board, had advocated an exchange of arms over and above the normal flow of trade, but the idea was resisted by many U.S. manufacturers; these saw in modification of the Buy American Act, a dangerous threat to their business.

Even in 1941, when war was actual —not a threat—the King-Roosevelt Hyde Park Agreement for mutual arms coordination was opposed by these same interests. Now, with the danger less immediate, supporters of the Buy American Act have been even more vocal.

In jet aircraft, however, they have less cause for complaint. Washington has been getting fed up with the attitude of the U.S. aviation industry towards commercial jet transport (See *U.S. Business*); Canada's undisputed leadership of the U.S. in that field has, Ottawa believes, opened possibilities for it in the military line. According to McNaughton, the Canadian Government had concentrated new weapons development in the field of jets; and the results had been excellent.

But it was still uneconomic for Canada to manufacture all her own small arms, ammunition and anti-aircraft equipment. The best way to get this was to buy it from the U.S., but normal trade didn't provide Canada with enough U.S. dollars to do so.

Now, with a head start in jet production, Canada had something to sell which the Americans badly needed. Last week she began an all-out bid to pay her own way in joint defence by selling her newest jet planes to the U.S. Government. Avro's twin-jet, the CF-100 (the only long range, all-weather jet fighter in the world), was off to Washington with the "Jetliner" for demonstrations before top U. S. Air Force officials.

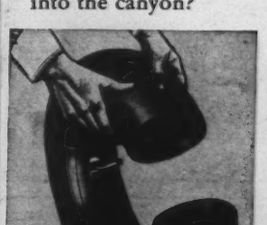


"Narrow bridge, hairpin turn — and a BLOWOUT!"

1. "We were going at a pretty fair clip," says this B.C. executive. "Just as we were approaching a sharp hairpin curve over a narrow wooden bridge, *a front tire blew!*"

2. Was there disaster? Was there a sudden lurch? Did the car, with the driver fighting for control, crash through the bridge into the canyon?

3. Safe Stop! "Because I had LifeGuard Safety Tubes," says this grateful motorist, "I was able to pull up safely, even though there was a large hole in the tire."



4. Here's why there was no lurch or loss of control. The LifeGuard Safety Tube has *two* air chambers. Only the outer chamber blows out. A reserve of air in the *inner* chamber supports your car for a safe, gradual stop.

Ordinary Tube

LIFEGUARD Safety Tube

Don't risk the danger of a blowout accident. Have your Goodyear dealer install LifeGuards in your present tires now.

They're economical—frequently outlast several sets of tires. You can't buy better protection to save your life!

GOODYEAR MAKES A BLOWOUT HARMLESS WITH

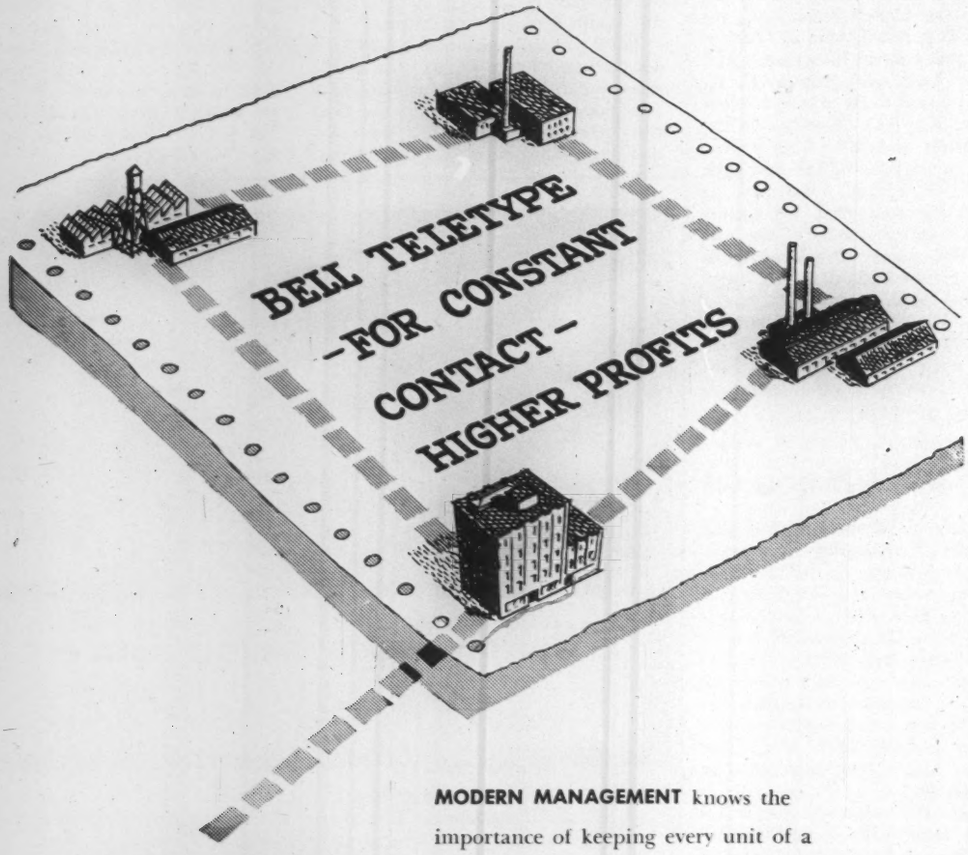
LIFEGUARD SAFETY TUBES

LifeGuards fit any make of tire, new or now in service

SENIOR MERCHANDISER REQUIRED

One of Canada's largest retail merchandise organizations wishes to secure the services of a Divisional Manager to supervise the merchandising of Hardware, Farm Supplies, Tools, House wares, Heavy appliances and Automobile Accessories. A successful record of management and experience in buying absolutely essential in at least some of the lines mentioned. Applicants should be between 35 and 45 years of age. This is a most important position and carries a large remuneration for the right man. All applications kept in the strictest confidence.

APPLY BOX 240, SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO



BELL TELETYPE

MODERN MANAGEMENT knows the importance of keeping every unit of a business in constant touch. That is why more businesses every year are taking advantage of BELL TELETYPE — speeding service to customers, minimizing errors, increasing profits. If you're interested in what BELL TELETYPE can do for *your* business, write or call our nearest Business Office.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On April 27th 1950, a quarterly dividend of Sixty cents per share in Canadian currency was declared on the no par value Shares of this Company, payable June 5th, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 5th, 1950.

Montreal *J. A. DULLEA*
April 27th, 1950 *Secretary*

Fine Machining

SIR GEORGE GODFREY & PARTNERS
(CANADA) LTD.
480 METROPOLITAN BLVD.
LACHINE MONTREAL 32
Production enquiries invited

U.K. BUSINESS

MORE THAN ONE MOTIVE SPURS SALES DRIVE

THE publicity given Britain's dollar shortage has obscured an important point connected with her sales drive in Canada. We've been told time and again why Britain has to increase her dollar earnings, and why it is important to us that she does. We can't be blamed if we regard Britain's dollar hunger as the sole motive for her all-out sales effort in Canada.

But that is not the only motive. There are quite a few British firms who would now be pushing sales here even if there had been no dollar shortage—and no Sir Stafford Cripps to tell them about it.

There's a $450 million a year example getting to work in Canada now. It's an organization of seven British

—Gilbert Milne

BIGGEST YET: *Sir Holland Goddard (sitting) and William Morgan.*

trade associations made up of over 100 companies; the organization is sponsoring the British Tool, Machine Tool and Scientific Instrument section of the Canadian International Trade Fair. They mean business. Their exhibit will occupy 35,000 square feet—the largest of its kind ever displayed in North America.

Organizing the exhibit are two British industrialists who reached the top the hard way: they know their business from the ground up. Sir Holland Goddard is Chairman of the organization, and William Morgan is Organizing Secretary.

They'll tell you that Britain's dollar need is a big incentive for the sales drive they are opening here; but that it is not the only incentive. It takes a lot of customers to absorb $450 million worth of goods every year. What's more, it takes a special kind of customer. Machine tools make machines, and scientific instruments measure to the *n*th degree of accuracy. It's in modern mechanized industry that these people find their customers. And now they're after customers here.

Morgan told SN the organization is "fundamentally convinced of the vast prospects for industrial expansion in Canada." And they have been for a

good many years. "This isn't something we've dreamed up overnight. We'd have started this drive here years ago if it hadn't been for wars."

It takes something special in the way of tools to make machines capable of work so accurate there is "no readable error." That's the kind of work that is required for war machines.

Britain's rearmament program started in 1936, and the U.K. machine tool industry concentrated on the domestic market. During the war Britain supplied 73 per cent of her own machine tool needs; but it took export restrictions to do it. These restrictions kept the British industry from selling in Canada, no matter how bright the prospects. Now the restrictions are over.

Talking to Goddard and Morgan you get the impression of their champing at the bit while war and shortages kept them from getting into the Canadian market until years after they had originally planned to. Now they can, and they are losing no time.

Important Customers

The need is urgent. Besides the British dollar shortage, their own stepped-up production, more competition, and difficulties selling in some of their traditional markets have increased the importance of potential Canadian customers.

Not all the soft currency markets are easy ones for this British industry. France, for instance, used to be one of the industry's best customers; she has cut her imports of British machine tools. And many of the other soft currency countries haven't an industrial future, or if they have, it is too far in the future to make them important customers today.

On top of all this is the resurgence of Germany as an important supplier of machine tools. Morgan, who is in a position to know, says already German manufacturers are quoting all over Europe. And there is the inevitable trouble for U.K. manufacturers—in the Canadian market especially: American competitors.

These have an advantage, particularly with regard to familiar methods and products and spare parts. The organization's huge Trade Fair exhibit is a step towards overcoming the first difficulty. As to the second, Sir Holland points to two new policies regarding the Canadian market: one is deliberate over-production to create reserve stocks; the other is to give first priority to Canadian orders even if it means diverting goods from other markets. But the Canadian market, these industrialists believe, is worth it.

Further, Morgan says, it's worth it from the point of view of Canada. "If you sell a machine tool, you're selling production—not just a product." Canadian buyers seem convinced, anyway. According to Sir Holland, most of the firms exhibiting in this section already have healthy looking order books. And on a long-term basis it still looks encouraging. The price of the British product is 25 per cent below that of American competitors, so even without the help of devaluation, they'll be able to meet U.S. prices in the Canadian market.—*M.Y.*

There's No Job Too Tough... For This 45-Acre Workshop!

Canadian Vickers Limited Is Ready To Design And Build Equipment Of Almost Any Kind And Any Size

The giant Canadian Vickers plant in Montreal is constantly humming with a wide variety of activities. In the great dry dock a sleek ship is being readied for the sea . . . while in other sections engineers are planning the construction of a huge industrial boiler. One group of technicians is concentrating on building a therapy machine like the one shown here . . . while somewhere else designers are planning a new piece of equipment that will help a Canadian manufacturer to lower his production costs.

Tell us your requirements and your problems. We have the facilities and the experience to design and build whatever machinery and equipment you may need.

SPECIAL MACHINES • INDUSTRIAL BOILERS • ENGINES • INDUSTRIAL METAL WORK • MINING MACHINERY • SHIPS • MARINE MACHINERY

CANADIAN VICKERS MONTREAL LIMITED

Toronto Office: 25 King Street, West

V-50

PICKLE CROW
GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 38

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share in Canadian funds has been declared, payable on Friday, June 30th, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, May 31st, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
G. M. HUYCKE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont., May 3rd, 1950.

HOME OIL
COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on the 15th day of June, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of May, 1950, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

By Order of the Board.
J. W. HAMILTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Calgary, Alberta,
April 26th, 1950.

AMERICAN RESERVE INSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the American Reserve Insurance Company, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fifteenth day of July, 1950, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any Insurance Company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1950.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this eighteenth day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada

U.S. BUSINESS

Policy:

TARIFF FIGHT

SOME reaction has developed to the State Department announcement that the U.S. would consider import duty reductions on between 2,000 and 3,000 imported products at the forthcoming Torquay trade conference. A number of industries have made known their intentions to present briefs and appear at the oral hearings to be conducted by the Committee for Reciprocity Information late this month.

At the same time, interested importers plan to make presentations before the CRI in support of the proposed duty reductions. As part of the campaign to gain public acceptance of the program to reduce tariff barriers and stimulate imports, the Twentieth Century Fund and the National Planning Association have launched a joint study of U.S. capacity to consume more foreign goods. It is expected these two highly respected organizations will recommend positive import policies designed to reduce the trade gap.

This move is another indication that the State Department intends to continue on the offensive pending completion of the Torquay sessions. Government officials will draw liberally from their bag of tricks to offset the anticipated howls from certain segments of industry at the thought of further tariff concessions.

Transport:

JET INERTIA

WASHINGTON officials are becoming highly critical of what they term the "inertia" of the aviation industry toward the development of commercial jet transport planes.

These Government men feel that the industry is lying down on the jet job. A confidential survey conducted by the Civil Aeronautics Board revealed that most of the big air transport companies take the attitude that jet planes will not be suitable for United States commercial operation for many years to come.

But even the airline chief executives apparently cannot get together on their future jet needs. One airline president opined that every airline would have to use jets eventually even though they would disrupt the present competitive status of the air industry. He thought jets should be used on 300-500-mile runs. Another thought that jets would not work under 1,000-mile flights—and a third said they would not do the industry any good for flights over 1,500 miles.

Fisheries:

NB CLAMS

A new American food fad — fried clams—has made this shellfish a much sought-after delicacy along New Brunswick's extensive sea coastline.

Before the Second World War, the price that clams brought was sometimes hardly worth the digging. They were cheaper than penny candy. Picnickers could buy a bagful for 25c.

But down in New England a new eating habit was growing. Enterprising restaurant owners found that by dipping clams in evaporated milk, rolling them in cornmeal flour and cooking them in deep fat, they got tasty, billowy, golden-brown concoctions that attracted flocks of patrons.

Soon the familiar hot-dog and hamburger signs were overshadowed by hundreds of elaborate neon "Fried Clams" signs along all the main highways. Fishermen rushed to fill the demand and dug so extensively that some of the clam beds began to peter out.

Then the caterers turned to the Maritime Provinces to replenish their frying pans, and New Brunswick's easy-going clam fishery suddenly became invigorated. Today the province has seven shucking plants where clams are shelled and packed in one-gallon metal containers. These in turn are packed in barrels and iced for the express journey to New England. Last year New Brunswick's clam crop amounted to 12,000,000 pounds, with a value of $900,000, and activity this year is just as brisk.

Ironically, when American tourists come to the Maritimes they have a hard time finding restaurants that serve fried clams.

What's Canadian here?

The paper. Canada provides 3 of every 5 pages in the world's newspapers. Paper is the currency of civilization, a weapon and a shield of democracy. Every Canadian benefits because Canada is the greatest paper exporter on earth.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY of CANADA

120 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

PP-50

BUSINESS BRIEFS

WESTERN Grocers Ltd. reports a lower net profit for 1949 than for the previous year. The 1949 figure, after provision for income taxes, is given as $737,308, this is a reduction of $113,602 from the previous year.

Main factors in the reduction were unstable commodity markets during the early months of 1949, and higher operating expenses.

Provision for depreciation of buildings and equipment was greater by $30,118 in 1949 than in 1948. Inventories of merchandise carried were reduced by $1,110,236. This is reflected in lower obligations: all bank indebtedness was eliminated completely.

AUTHORIZED capital of the newly formed mutual investment fund, **Investors Mutual of Canada Ltd.**, consists of 10,000,000 special shares and 1,000 common shares; all have a par value of $1.00. The special shares, which are offered to the public, can be redeemed at the option of the holder.

The new company is sponsored by Investors Syndicate of Canada Ltd., but is owned and controlled by its own shareholders. By means of two agreements between the companies, Syndicate will act as investment manager for Mutual and will also have the exclusive distribution of Mutual's shares through its sales organization.

NEW investment certificates issued during 1949 by **Investors Syndicate of Canada, Ltd.**, amounted to $47,726,000. This is a 7 per cent increase over 1948. The company's assets increased by $8,811,723 during the year and now stand at $33,357,497. The assets represent the savings of certificate holders and are invested in first mortgages, and Government, municipal and corporation securities. The security portfolio increased by 41.8 per cent and now stands at $12,379,311.

TOTAL earned income of **Individual Acceptance Corp., Ltd.** and its subsidiaries is given as $11,103,870 for 1949. After deducting interest charges on demand and term secured notes and insurance claims, there remains a balance of $7,033,382. This is 55 per cent above the comparative total for the previous year. At the same time general and administrative expenses at $3,755,206 were about 50 per cent higher than the previous year's operating expenses.

MORE foreign markets and more products were expected to follow the change in control of the **John Inglis Co.**, Toronto. The English Electric Co. of Great Britain acquired control of the Canadian company for $2,325,000.

Since the war the Toronto company has been one of Canada's major manufacturers of heavy engineering and technical equipment. The company will now be able to make use of the world-wide distributing organization of its new British owners.

The growing importance of Canada as a consumer of electrical generation equipment, and factors like the frequency conversion in Ontario prompted suggestions that many items manufactured by the British company will now be made in Canada by the John Inglis Co.

NET profits of **Cassidy's Ltd.** reached a new peak for the second year in a row. The increase over the 1948 figure was, however, a moderate one. Net profits for 1949 were $338,711.

IMPERIAL ESSO PRODUCTS

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS

A dividend of 25c per share has been declared on the outstanding shares of the Company, payable June 1st, 1950. Registered shareholders of record May 15th, 1950, will receive dividends by cheque. Dividends in respect of share warrants will be paid on or after June 1st, 1950, by the Royal Bank of Canada on presentation of coupon number 74. Transfer books will be closed from May 16th to May 31st inclusive, 1950. Dividends payable to non-residents may be converted into foreign currencies at the official rate prevailing on date of presentation as authorized by Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board.

By order of the Board,

COLIN D. CRICHTON,
General Secretary.

May 4, 1950

"NO OVERTIME IN 6 MONTHS— THAT PAYROLL DEPARTMENT'S REALLY ON THE BALL!"

And it's more than coincidence that Burroughs payroll accounting machines were installed exactly half a year ago, Mr. Treasurer!

Once these fast and efficient figuring tools take over payroll preparation, overtime is obsolete. One machine turns out as many as 350 checks and earnings statements alone each hour . . . or, if you prefer, the machine does the entire job, including posting, in a single swift operation.

Other departmental costs take a tumble, too, because fewer people and less equipment are needed. And Burroughs easy automatic action reduces operator fatigue . . . minimizes the chance for error.

Burroughs efficiency will save time and money in *your* payroll department. Get details from your Burroughs man, or mail coupon.

BURROUGHS HIGH-SPEED PAYROLL MACHINE

"Reduce Your Payroll Work" explains in detail two Burroughs' plans for cutting the cost and time of payroll preparation with Burroughs High-Speed Payroll Machines. Send coupon for your copy.

Burroughs Adding Machine Company of Canada, Limited
Windsor, Ontario

I would like the facts on Burroughs High-Speed Payroll Accounting Machines. Please send me "Reduce Your Payroll Work."

Name_____

Street_____

City_____ Prov._____

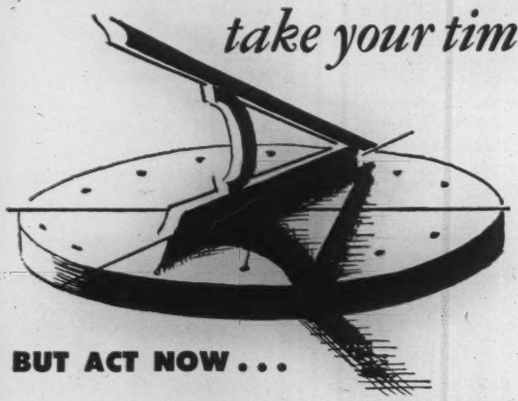
SN-32

WHEREVER THERE'S BUSINESS THERE'S BURROUGHS

Burroughs

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES FOR HALF A CENTURY

take your time



BUT ACT NOW . . .

Scrambling to make a Will when danger threatens is probably better than not making one at all but the preparation of such an important document should not be left to the confusion of a last minute rush.

Making a Will is something that can easily be attended to before emergencies arise. This duty should not be neglected. The logic and advantages of appointing a Corporate Executor and Trustee are obvious and well recognized.

All that is needed to get the job done, and done well, is to ask us to help you plan your Will, which we shall gladly do without charge. You can then have it drawn in proper legal form, naming The Royal Trust Company your Executor and Trustee, execute the Will and file it with us for safekeeping.

It is not wise to be
A MAN WITHOUT A WILL

THE
ROYAL TRUST
COMPANY

OFFICES ACROSS CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

CANADA'S FIRST BANK

"MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

AD 102

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance

Lumbermens
MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Agency Inquiries Invited

B. C. DAHLMANN Res. Vice Pres. Corbeaulse Bldg. Toronto. Elgin 3355

Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies

"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

INSURANCE

MEET THE EMBEZZLER

IF YOU MET one on the street, at the club, at church or anywhere else, you would never suspect that he or she was an embezzler. That is, unless you already knew about it. Indeed, the typical male embezzler belongs to the white collar class. According to a study of 1,001 defalcations in business made by one of the largest bonding companies, he is also 36 years old, married, has a wife and two children, is not psycopathic or of feeble mind and does not live in a neighborhood where crime is widespread; his upbringing has been good, he has a high school education and lives comfortably, though his friends and sometimes even his wife think his salary is considerably higher than it is.

So far as his past is concerned, he is a normal individual, this study shows, with a better than average business reputation and future; he has held his position for 5½ years, is competent and has honestly earned the position of trust which he holds.

Frequently, an unexpected emergency, created by a death, a sickness or a personal financial loss is given as the reason why he committed his first defalcation. His excuse usually is that he meant to borrow only until next pay day. However, the ease with which he has apparently been able to cover up the initial transaction, leads him to keep on "borrowing" instead of paying back what he has already taken.

Hopeful

This process may continue for a lengthy period, the "borrower" always hoping that some fortuitous circumstance will enable him to straighten out his affairs and restore the money he has been "borrowing."

The study shows that when finally he finds himself hopelessly involved, the typical embezzler is much more likely to commit suicide or break down and confess than he is to abscond; and that, if he does abscond, it is usually with "the other woman."

Another fact brought out is that when the typical embezzler is finally caught, he has little or none of the embezzled money or property left.

The 1,001 cases included in the study were taken from the files of the U.S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. and represent an average cross section of embezzlers and embezzling: the cases occurred in 47 States of the U.S., the district of Columbia, 8 Provinces of Canada, and several foreign countries in which American concerns have branches.

Of the embezzlers, 963 were men who stole a total of $6,127,588, and 38 were women whose thefts amounted to $156,911. The average man took $6,363, and the average woman, $4,129.

Insufficient Protection

In each of these cases, while the employer had bonded the employee as protection against possible embezzlement, the losses sustained were nearly 90 per cent greater than the amount of protection which had been considered sufficient. That is, the losses sustained exceeded the amount of the bonds by $2,922,316; a sum which had to be borne by the employers themselves.

One of the disturbing facts disclosed by the study was that, for the most part, the embezzlers were old and trusted employees. The average length of service of the men was nearly six years, while in the case of the women the average was seven years. Young and old were among the culprits, the youngest being 18 and the oldest 85 years. The average age of the men was 36 years and 8 months, while that of the women was slightly over 33 years.—*George Gilbert*

Noranda Mines, Limited

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited payable June 15th to shareholders of record May 12th, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

Toronto, Ontario, April 28, 1950.

J. R. BRADFIELD
Secretary

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividend.

No par value Common Stock

No. 35. 50c. per share, payable June 30th, 1950 to holders of record at the close of business on May 31st, 1950.

V. J. NIXON,
Secretary.

Montreal, April 28th, 1950.

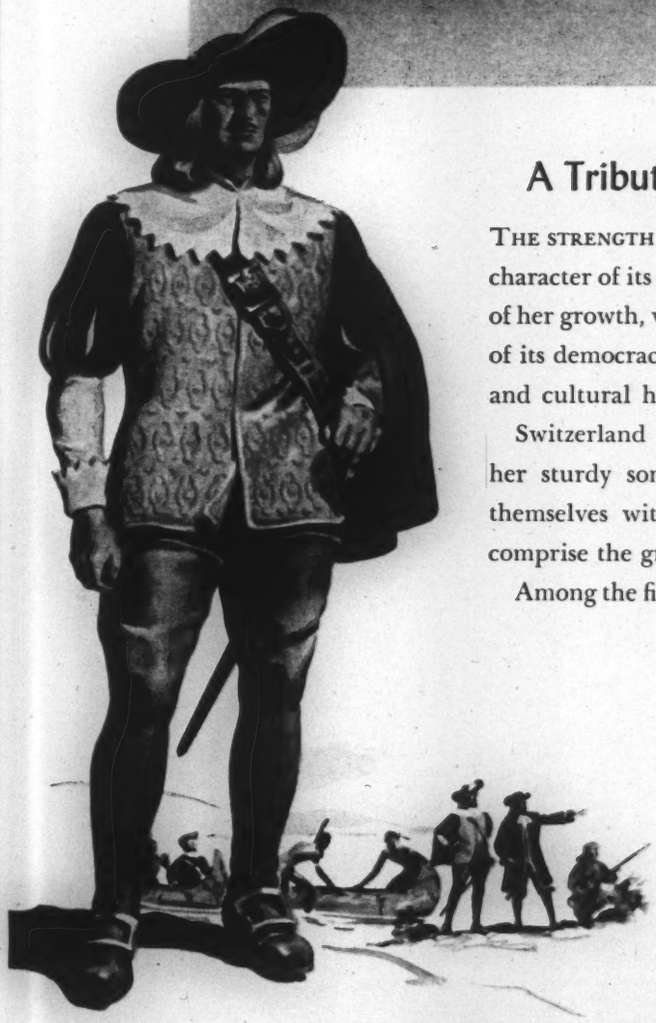
THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE & QUALITY

TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

The Canadian Family owes much to . . . Switzerland



A Tribute from Calvert to Canadians of Swiss Descent

THE STRENGTH of a nation stems from the character of its people. Canada owes much of her growth, vitality and the rich quality of its democracy to the blending of racial and cultural heritages from many lands.

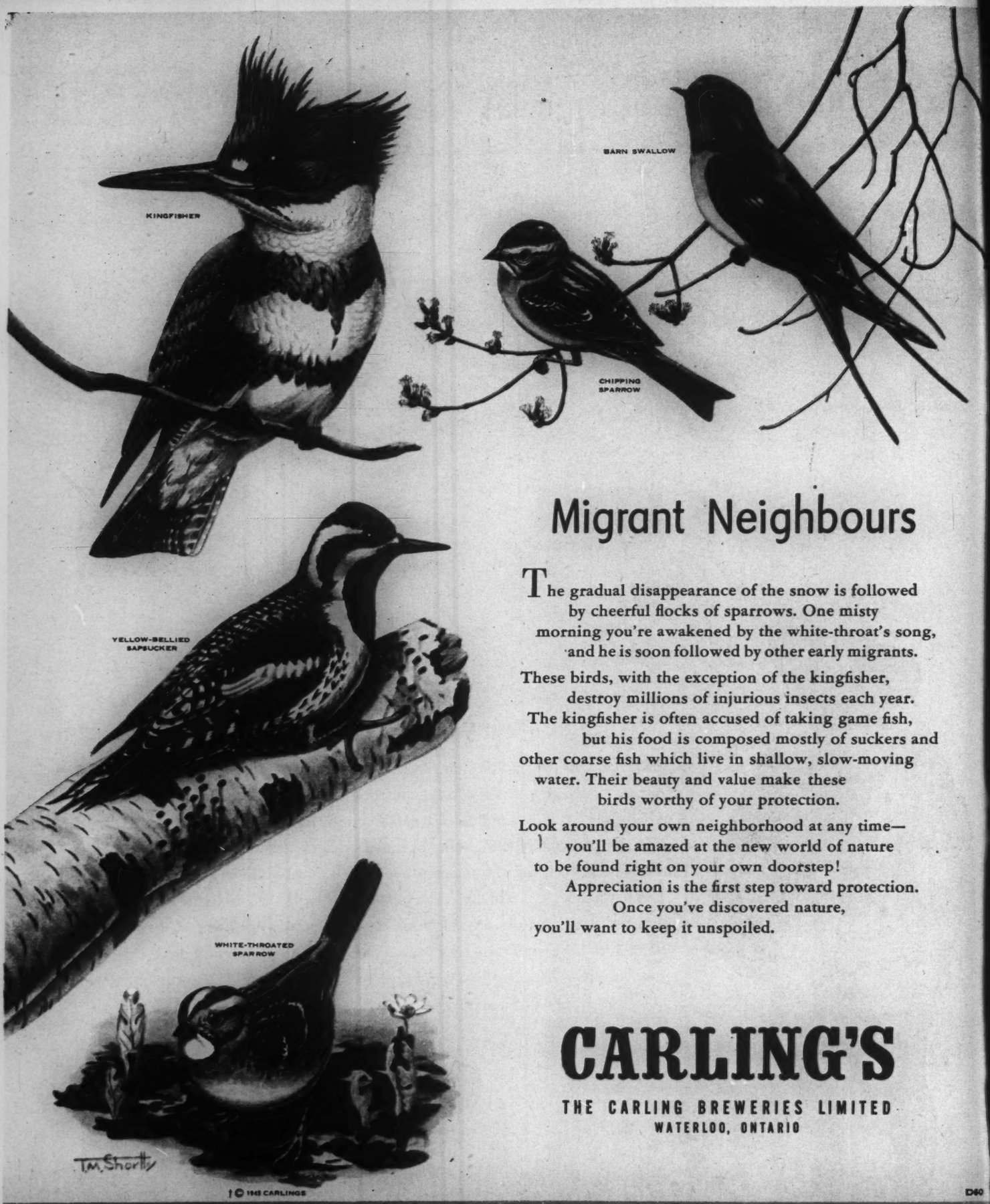
Switzerland has contributed many of her sturdy sons, and they have united themselves with other racial groups, to comprise the great Canadian family.

Among the first Swiss to come to Canada were soldiers who helped Lord Selkirk defend his Red River Colony. These were quickly followed by skilled watch and clock makers and musicians.

Today the names of many Canadians of Swiss descent figure prominently among our artists, musicians, writers and poets, while the unmatched skill of Swiss watchmakers has contributed much to Canada's industry.

Calvert DISTILLERS (Canada) Limited
AMHERSTBURG • ONTARIO

Calvert, founder of Canada's first colony at Newfoundland in 1622, was head of the famous Calvert family. Calvert's ideals of democracy, ideals which were perpetuated by his descendants, helped set the pattern for the freedom we now enjoy.



Migrant Neighbours

The gradual disappearance of the snow is followed by cheerful flocks of sparrows. One misty morning you're awakened by the white-throat's song, and he is soon followed by other early migrants.

These birds, with the exception of the kingfisher, destroy millions of injurious insects each year. The kingfisher is often accused of taking game fish, but his food is composed mostly of suckers and other coarse fish which live in shallow, slow-moving water. Their beauty and value make these birds worthy of your protection.

Look around your own neighborhood at any time— you'll be amazed at the new world of nature to be found right on your own doorstep! Appreciation is the first step toward protection. Once you've discovered nature, you'll want to keep it unspoiled.

CARLING'S

THE CARLING BREWERIES LIMITED
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

D60

Nature Unspoiled – YOURS TO ENJOY – YOURS TO PROTECT

M

W
A
A

See